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Milk Prices Rolled Back; Labor 'Frozen' in Towns; Italy Plans Its Defenses

The World's Day—May 15, 1943

New England: More Market-Basket Prices Soon

As the price of milk in Greater Boston and the Lowell-Lawrence areas rolled back half a cent a quart at midnight last night by order of the Office of Price Administration, that office announced today that new "market-basket" prices on canned and frozen goods, jams, and jellies will be announced Monday and go into effect Wednesday. [Page 2.]

Boston observance of National Maritime Day—May 22—lengthens this year to the entire week starting tomorrow. [Page 4.]

Due to the uncertainties of next winter's fuel-oil supply, Kenneth B. Backman, OPA Regional Administrator, today urged New Englanders to get along as best they can until Oct. 1 with the balance of their 1942-43 heating allotments. He said there was no reason at this time to feel optimistic about oil supplies.

In behalf of Lieut. Col. John K. Waters, prisoner in Germany, the Army's Silver Star medal for heroism was received today by his wife, Mrs. Beatrice Patton Waters, daughter of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., in ceremonies at Fort Devens preceding celebration of the first anniversary of the founding of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

National: Curb Put on Job Changes in East

A semirigid embargo was clamped on the movement of virtually all workers into or out of any town in the Middle Atlantic States or the Nation's Capital to take jobs with new employers.

Chairman Dies (D) of Texas of the House Committee on Un-American Activities said his Committee shortly would present to the Department of Justice a 500-page report "exposing" about 150 "native American fascists" described by Mr. Dies as having contributed actively to foreign-controlled Nazi and Fascist organizations in the United States.

Members of the American Federation of Teachers were barred from Oklahoma City public school faculties in a rule adopted unanimously by the Board of Education, which considered union membership incompatible with the teaching profession.

In Europe: Italian Senate in Emergency Session

Italian Senate met in emergency session to hear reports of the Secretaries of War, Aviation, and Navy on the critical war situation. The Naval Secretary was reported to have said that his ships could not halt any invasion.

Eight German and two Italian Generals, including Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim, who commanded the defeated Axis armies in Tunisia, were reported to have arrived at Gibraltar en route for Britain as war prisoners. Bey Sidi Mohammed al Mounsaf of Tunis was reported to have been deposed by Gen. Henri Giraud for endangering the security of Tunis.

Fighting French authorities announced that French underground resistance had been brought under a central authority in France.

Lord Simon, British Lord Chancellor, declared it would be "unwise to allow the splendid victory in Africa to lead us into imagining that the war is near its conclusion."

Washington: F.B.I. Arrests 552 on Draft Charge

The arrest of 552 men in 19 cities on draft-law charges was announced by Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The National War Labor Board, acting in the soft-coal-wage dispute, directed operators and miners to resume collective bargaining and suggested pointedly that the miners "be assured" of a six-day week, with time and a half after 35 hours.

Appointment of Palmer Hoyt, Publisher of the Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore., as Domestic Director of the Office of War Information, succeeding Gardner Cowles, Jr., was announced by OWI Director Elmer Davis.

Rear Admiral George Barry Wilson was appointed Chief of Staff to Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of United States Naval Forces in Europe, succeeding Capt. Paul H. Bastedo, who had been Acting Chief of Staff and Naval Attaché.

Donald M. Nelson announced the resignation of Donald J. Sterling, War Production Board consultant on newspapers and publishing industries, who will return to his position as Managing Editor of the Oregon Journal, Portland, Ore.

Americas: Mexico Plans Food-Price Ceilings

Price ceilings on essential food products will become effective in Mexico as soon as prices, scales, and enforcement machinery can be set up, President Avila Camacho decreed. He also ratified a plan whereby the Government will guarantee all agricultural loans made by banks.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Churchill's Voyage by Ship Devoted to Allied Affairs

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's voyage to the United States was described as uneventful, and given over largely to work in his cabin on official papers.

The White House made it known that the British leader came to this country by ship. Yesterday the British Information Services issued an account of the trip which commented:

"The change of air and surroundings was welcome, the news from the North African front was good, and the spirits of the whole party cheerful, though there was little time to spare for recreation."

Mentioning the "restfulness of sea travel," it said the Prime Minister arrived "in the best of health and spirits."

On his arrival at a United States port, he was met by Harry L. Hopkins, it was disclosed, with the following added description:

"On going ashore he was given a rousing cheer by the ship's company, and all and sundry round the docks when he landed and at the railway station were greeted with a buoyant smile and the famous V-sign, both of which were returned with interest and much enthusiasm. Mr. Churchill was given a real friendly welcome by those who were about. He was dressed in his uniform of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which he had also worn on board when not wearing the now famous siren suit."

Since he has been at the White House, it said, the Prime Minister has been so busy "he has only left the precincts once, to dine with the Ambassador at the British Embassy."

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, May 15, 1943

Art, Music and Theater	9
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Chess	15
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Education Page	14
Financial Pages	12, 13
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	15
Theater Reviews and Timetables	4
The Home Forum	10
Scientific Christianity (With Dutch Translation)	
Women's Club Activities	5
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	9
Classified	15
Restaurant (grouped)	15
School (grouped)	14
Weekly Magazine Section	
America's Position in the Middle East	1-2
The Man Who Worked Out Rationing	3
Crops for the Sugar Bowl	4
Would You Like a Dickens Digest?	5
You Can't Keep an Inventor Down	6
South Africans Glimpse Far Horizons	7
America's Cupboards Will Not Be Bare	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Weather Predictions

Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 8:38 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4:32 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 8:39 p. m. and ends Monday at 4:31 a. m.

Harvard Fits 111 Executives For War Jobs

First class in institute is graduated — Next class to enter June 1 with 120 enrollees.

Upgraded rather than merely "retreaded," 111 business executives who today graduated from the first joint institute sponsored by Harvard Business School and the United States Office of Education, immediately set out for more important jobs in the war effort, praising the institute method for its contribution to peacetime production as well.

A Massachusetts sales manager for a gasoline-pump manufacturer is returning to help his converted plant turn out fire-control apparatus for antiaircraft guns. A Vermont banker is becoming a personnel executive for an aircraft company in Kentucky. A Pennsylvania structural engineer for a plant-expansion firm is becoming a production assistant in an airplane plant in New York. A Massachusetts credit manager is entering the overseas division of a motor company now converted to war work, to become a treasurer.

These are typical of the transitions of those who have undergone 15 weeks of full-time study, the first formal university work for many. Dean Donald Kirk David of the Business School, in awarding the certificates of completion this morning, reminded the graduates that they were but the first of many institutes planned, the next beginning June, with 120 to be in in residence until Sept. 15.

Some "On Their Own"

The salesmanager was Walter C. Leitch of the Gilbert and Barker Manufacturing Company of West Springfield, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Undergoing his first university experience, he was among the third in the class whose residence was sponsored by their respective companies; the rest had come "on their own," with the federal Office of Education paying the tuition for all.

"Business executives," Mr. Leitch said, in an interview with graduates yesterday, "ought to plan at least a month every year in study such as this, taking their vacation time if necessary"; he recounted his own benefits from the courses in production organization and engineering, industrial procurement, personnel and management control, and cost accounting.

Frederick S. Allen of Fair Haven, Vt., who left his posts as Vice-President of the Allen National Bank and trustee of the Rutland Savings Bank to "convert" himself to war, stressed the "human side" of war production. Bound for a Curtiss-Wright plant at Louisville, he said he hopes to utilize latest methods in making workers more efficient and comfortable in their work.

"The two go together," he said. "It is a failure of management from the foreman level on up if a worker is left feeling that his problem is not receiving attention. Often a worker will complain about his wage rate because he thinks that's the only thing his employer is interested in. However, we have found, thanks to the case method of instruction here, that

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Americans Press Battle to Win Attu; Italy Being 'Softened' by Bomb Raids; Allied Moves Point to Full Offensive

Associated Press from Army Air Forces

Steppingstone in the March to Tokyo

Glimpse of Attu Island, where United States forces recently landed, showing network of roads, circular gun emplacements, and other defense preparations made by Japanese during their occupation.

Tunisia, Attu, air drive on Reich inkling of united power; three more campaigns.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The opening of two powerful military operations as a third was concluded made this week the most impressive example of sustained offensive power which United Nations forces have yet attained.

Complete and final liquidation of the last Axis foothold in Africa with the elimination of an entire Axis army of almost 200,000 men with full equipment was in itself a sufficient achievement for one week to satisfy anyone. It was a truly great victory which cleared an entire continent of the enemy, opened the Mediterranean Sea, ended the enemy's three-year threat to capture the Middle East and separate Anglo-American from Russian forces, and converted our position on the southern flank of Europe from a defensive to an offensive one.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of that victory. It changes the whole face of the war in Europe. It provides almost as great a relief from pressure on Allied shipping as victory over the submarine campaign would be.

And yet the same week which witnessed that victory also witnessed the resumption of the great air offensive against Germany at a new peak of sustained intensity, and also an American landing on the Island of Attu at the far tip of the Aleutians, which has an almost identical meaning in the grand strategy of the Pacific as the Tunisian campaign had in the grand strategy of the European war.

Close Sequence Striking

The three moves were almost simultaneous. The landing at Attu took place sometime on May 11—we still are not told the hour of the day. On May 12 Axis resistance in Tunisia was dwindling rapidly and by nightfall organized resistance ceased.

That same night approximately 800 or more four-engined bombers took off from England to give the Rhineland industrial city of Duisburg what was called the heaviest single air attack of the war. And it was not a single attack. It was just the beginning of an air offensive which has been continuous ever since, with powerful attacks day and night which are still continuing.

This was all just the physical part of an offensive atmosphere which also had powerful psychological elements. Those blows coincided with three other events which were just as much a part of the real offensive as the actual military operations.

The same day which saw the landing on Attu witnessed the arrival in Washington of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill for another strategy conference with President Roosevelt. Every implication from the identity of the men Mr. Churchill brought with him was that a major task of this

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Allies blasting ports in Italy and islands as Axis speeds defense against invasion.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While American troops battled for the possession of Attu in the Aleutians, the invasion weathervane on the other side of the globe pointed toward Italy, as air fleets of Flying Fortresses opened their bomb bays over Italian ports.

Civitavecchia was the principal target. It is an important port 40 miles northwest of Rome. Other invasion steppingstones in Sardinia also were on the bombing schedule—the ports of Olbia, Alghero, and Porto Torres.

Meanwhile, Hitler has rushed his Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler, to Bulgaria to keep the Bulgarians in line while German military experts strengthen defenses against a possible Allied blow in the Balkans. Italian aviation in Greece is reported to have been placed under the direct orders of a German air staff, and the Italian fleet under Germany's naval Commander in Chief, Admiral Karl Doenitz.

Reasons behind these German moves are obvious. The Mediterranean now is definitely opened to the United Nations, declares Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder. Allied ships may move the entire length of it as a result of the tremendous superiority of Allied air power, plus the complete North African victory.

Nor have the Germans any reason to look more optimistically toward the West. American bombers ranged over Occupied Europe yesterday to deliver their heaviest blows of the war to date. The largest number of American planes ever to be sent out in a single day loosed bomb loads over targets in Belgium and Holland. They also made their deepest penetration into Europe by an attack on the U-boat base at Kiel in Germany.

Raids apparently have tapered off today after more than 72 hours of continuous and large-scale operations.

In the South Pacific, Allied Headquarters announced that Japan has lost 125 planes, destroyed or badly damaged, out of 300 in major raids since April 11.

In the latest attack over Oro Bay in New Guinea's Buna sector, the Japanese are estimated to have lost at least 16 planes out of a force of 20 bombers and 25 fighters.

There was little damage to the base, Allied Headquarters said, and no loss in personnel. American planes, meanwhile, were off on numerous missions over Japanese bases.

From the Russian front comes reports of a new German attack on Leningrad. Whether this is a portent of the German spring offensive is not yet apparent. It indicates, however, that considerable power has been massed along the Leningrad front. The Red Army has rushed troops to that area and wiped out the German force which broke through to the fortifications, according to the Russian communiqué.

At the same time, the Russians are carrying the air war to the Nazis in a furious offensive all up and down the entire front. They are striking at German transportation facilities.

Mediterranean:

Italian Bases Hit By Allied Bombers

Flying Fortresses made a heavy attack May 14 on the Italian port of Civitavecchia, 40 miles northwest of Rome, scoring direct hits on several ships in the harbor and on fuel storages and causing an ammunition dump to explode Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters in North Africa announced.

A simultaneous attack by medi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Speedy House Approval Seen for Skip-Year Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—A modified Ruml pay-as-you-go tax plan was headed today toward quick and final action in the House of Representatives following its decisive 49-30 triumph in the Senate last night. Its backers prepared to drive home their advantage by demanding a House verdict on May 18.

Aiming to put the Ruml measure before the President for signature or veto as soon as possible next week, present Republican plans call for avoiding the customary conference in which differences between House and Senate are settled, it being suspected that Administration forces, which have fought the skip-a-year proposal at every turn, would seek a prolonged conference as opening the way to compromise.

President Hostile

Victory in the Senate battle came after supporters had beaten down a flock of substitute tax plans and fought off powerful Administration opposition to adopt a version which is only slightly different from the Carlson-Ruml bill which the House rejected a week ago by the narrow margin of 206 to 202.

The Senate vote came after a warning by Senator John H. Bankhead, 2d (D) of Alabama that the plan was likely to lead either to a deadlock on the bill or wind up with a veto. President Roosevelt has voiced opposition to the Ruml Plan as a boon to the wealthy, but its congressional backers are counting on his accepting it in order to achieve a withholding collection system for bringing vitally needed war taxation into the Treasury.

Except for technicalities, chief differences between the Senate and House bills is in the distribution of income-tax abatement for the upper-middle and high-income brackets. The Senate bill from top to bottom of the income scale gives 100 per cent abatement of the tax on 1942 or 1943 income, whichever turns out to be lower. The House bill gives 100 per cent abatement up to around $3,000 net income, depending on the number of dependents, with declining abatement percentages from there on upward.

Both versions would treat income taxes already paid this year, and those remaining to be paid, in general as settlement of the liability on income received this year. Both would start collecting income taxes on July 1, by withholding regular amounts from wages and salaries just as the Victory Tax is now collected.

Unyielding Majority

It was an unyielding bipartisan majority in the Senate which trampled down five efforts at compromise, to approve a measure which would put all of 44,000,000 or more American taxpayers on a current-payment basis, putting collection of 1943 taxes under a pay-as-you-go system and inaugurating July 1 a system of withholding, at a 20-per-cent rate, on all income in excess of personal exemptions, credits for dependents, and a nominal allowance for deductions.

House Ruml supporters took the big Senate vote of approval to mean the Ruml Plan no longer would run the hazards of being

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

NWLB's Order Eases Threat Of Coal Tie-Up

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—A renewal of the soft coal walkout was believed averted today and the way opened for final settlement of the critical bituminous wage dispute by the National War Labor Board's directive ordering resumption of soft coal negotiations.

The order, issued last night, appeared to constitute at least a moderate victory for John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers chief, for it strongly hinted that miners' wages could be raised by guaranteeing a six-day work week and possibly an annual minimum wage. The Government has not abandoned the "Little Steel" formula, but has apparently agreed that the formula can be stretched to include a wage adjustment upward via the guaranteed six-day week, portal-to-portal pay, or other devices.

In a four-page "interim directive order" issued by a unanimous vote, the Board rapped both the operators and the mine union for taking "adamant" positions and directed them to appear in Washington at 10 a. m. May 17 to work out arrangements for resumption of direct negotiations. The NWLB retained jurisdiction over the coal dispute, but expressed the belief

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Upgraded for War Jobs

By a Staff Photographer

Harvard-Government Class Graduates Today

Raymond Zindle of Brookline, left, secretary of the first full-time "War Production Training" class in the Harvard Business School, receives his diploma from Dean Donald K. David. Before enrolling in 15-week course jointly sponsored by the United States Office of Education to prepare for wider management responsibilities, Mr. Zindle was Boston manager for Standard Tax and Management Corporation.

WAAC Anniversary Marked by Activity

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., May 15 (AP)—This city is too busy turning out skirted soldiers to pay much attention to the first anniversary of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

On May 15, 1942, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers' bill was passed by Congress and a new synthetic word—WAAC—entered the American language.

Today, after a period of adjustment, the second WAAC training center here is turning out hundreds of women in trim khaki uniforms who go on active duty in post and camp and corps headquarters—and overseas—doing their job of releasing men to fight.

The center was established here last October when it became apparent that the first center at Des Moines, Iowa, was inadequate to handle the flood of recruits.

Prices and Your Purse: Dates for New Ceilings

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 15

Don't forget checking prices you pay at your grocer's against the new Government ceilings now being published at intervals in your local newspaper.

Here are the dates when new ceilings take effect:

May 17—Beef, veal, lamb and mutton.

May 24—Soap.

June 1—Price reductions on beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton, coffee and butter.

Flat ceilings are already in effect on pork, coffee, poultry, fluid milk, bread, eggs, butter, packaged cheese, sugar, cereals, evaporated and condensed milk, flour, macaroni, shortening, and seven major fresh vegetables.

Housewives should clip from their local newspaper the lists of commodity price ceilings and check these against the prices they are asked to pay.

If you live in a town which has not yet announced ceiling prices, be patient. Boom cities are receiving first attention to protect war workers.

Sugar for Canning

Other rationing dates:

May 15—Sugar becomes available for home canning.

May 16—Red stamp H becomes valid; E, F, and G remain valid through May, Blue stamps G, H, and J remain valid through May.

May 20-June 5—Letter carriers will distribute approximately 40,000,000 application cards for War Ration Book Three, each good for a single individual or an entire family.

Buy Coal Now

Buy your coal now for next winter. By doing so, says ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman, you will "help keep the coal moving and help avert the otherwise serious risk of grave shortages next winter."

Because wood and coal are becoming almost as tight as oil in some sections, householders will no longer be asked to convert. In New England and states along the western border of the rationed area, industries and institutions burning less than 10,000 gallons of fuel oil a year will also be permitted to continue using fuel oil. Compulsory conversion will be stopped entirely in Florida and Georgia because of the long haul of coal to those states.

Fewer Sugar Questions

You can get up to 25 pounds of sugar per person for home canning and freezing now if you make application to your local rationing

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Garden Cultivating a Need But Not Much of Chore

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Cultivation is an important, even an essential, victory garden job, but need not be too much of a chore. The secret of keeping it from becoming a burden is to realize what it is to achieve.

You cultivate your garden rows for any or all of three reasons: to kill weeds, to break soil crusts, and to permit water to soak into the soil. If the garden is cultivated often enough to keep down the weeds the other two needs will be met automatically. A prolonged baking by the sun or a packing down from a driving rain will cause the soil to form a crust, however, so cultivating is needed after such times even though there may be no weeds.

Three types of tools are useful. A heavy flat-bladed hoe is good for chopping weeds out of heavy soil. Keep it sharpened to save effort. A pointed hoe is quick and adaptable for work between plants. The narrow cultivating rake, with its hand-sized cousin the weeder, is particularly effective. Wheel hoes [if you can get them] save a lot of time and labor in a large garden but are too cumbersome for a small plot. The two-wheeled hoe is supposed to straddle a row. The one-wheeled is probably more suitable to the average large garden. Both have attachments for cultivating as well as for preparing the ground.

Know Plants' Root Habits

Be careful about cultivating too close to the plant rows. Be sure to cultivate well between the rows where tramping has packed the soil. Some headweeding will have to be done, but if cultivating is done frequently the weeds are small and easily dislodged with the hoe or rake. Know the root habits of your plants and cultivate accordingly. For example, corn is a surface feeder and cannot be cultivated deeply, yet needs a good deal between the hills.

Most people are putting tomato plants into their gardens right now. Boxes of flats of tomato plants are on sale in most markets. Get named varieties and ask whether early, midseason or late. Earliana and Bonny Best, for example, are early varieties. Pritchard and Marglobe are midseason, while Rutgers is a familiar late or main crop kind. Marglobe is a great favorite for home gardens, having large globular fruits free from cracks, the plants wilt-resistant.

Tomatoes may be grown on any average soil but they do best on well-drained loam, high in fertility and organic matter. They should have a rapid unchecked growth during the early part of the season. They should be fed when set into the garden and at regular intervals [every six weeks] throughout the growing season. They also need plenty of water right from the start.

Plant Tomatoes Deep

How far apart to place them depends on the variety and the soil. Plants may be set closer together on poor soil because growth will not be so luxuriant. Planting distances vary from three to six feet. Staked plants take less space.

When you set the plants into the garden plant them deep—up to the first pair of leaves. They will form roots along the part of the stem that is underground and this will make them stronger. For the first few days, especially if it is warm and sunny, you will need to protect them from wilting. Some sort of roof or lattice can be erected over them during the hot part of the day. And be sure to keep them well watered.

Some gardeners sink near each plant a tin can with holes in the bottom and pour water into this each day, but any means of sending water to the roots is all right.

To protect the young plants from attacks of cutworms some gardeners put tin or cardboard collars around the stems when they set them in. These collars should be set into the soil an inch or more, for cutworms (small gray or white worms about half an inch long) come up at night and may cut the stem off clean at the level of the ground. The fat white grubs you turn up in the soil are probably larvae of the June bug. Cut worms are smaller.

Cultivation of tomatoes should be regular and shallow. The soil should be kept loose to let in all possible moisture. Some sort of support for each plant should be made—perhaps stakes every 15 feet with wires between. Use raffia or soft twine for tying, to avoid cutting, and tie each plant at several points.

Harvard Equips 111 Executives

Continued from Page 1

more often the trouble with a man is outside his actual operation: his housing and family conditions may need improvement, which we hope to help."

Going to Mexico City

Thomas R. Reese, formerly a local manager for Commercial Investment Trust, is joining the overseas division of General Motors Corporation, going to Mexico City after company training in New York.

Although his previous job dealt with automobiles, Mr. Reese said he "felt deficient in technical knowledge, and I thought this was the best opportunity in a short time to get a working knowledge of production. We all are amazed to think how much we have gained in the short time; whereas we are not expert, we do have a greater appreciation of more phases of production. Engineers got accounting, for instance, and accountants got engineering."

James R. Moren, formerly with Rust Engineering Company in Pittsburgh, is joining the production staff of Bell Aircraft at Niagara Falls.

"I wanted a broader view of production," he said. "In the past, I was at the drafting board and never thought of accounting. Now I understand the greater efficiency that can come from using advanced accounting methods in layout of assembly-line stations and control of materials and parts, so that there will be no delay and no unnecessary crowding of facilities at the point of work."

The next course has been called "War Production Training" instead of "War Production Retraining," because the School found its students were getting much more information than might be suggested under the word "retread," which School officials said was the informal label that had attached itself to the older students.

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Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cool

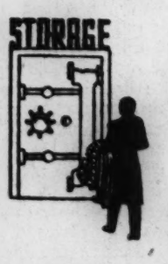
Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cool today and tonight; light frost in the interior suburbs tonight.

All New England States: Continued moderate temperatures today and this evening.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:54 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 9:17 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 9:40 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Monday, 10:05 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.



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Victory Gardeners Throng Market for Plants

By a Staff Photographer

Boxes Full of Promise for Home Food Forces

Just outside Faneuil Hall Market, as the weather flirts with spring, the trade in small plants grows brisk. Thousands of infant tomato, cabbage, broccoli, and other seedlings are carefully chosen and borne triumphantly home to be set out this week end in Boston's acres of home victory gardens.

Beano-Ban Delay Shut Off By Governor

Massachusetts beano operators today had Governor Saltonstall's warning that if they file referendum petitions to suspend operation of the newly adopted law banning beano he will immediately invoke an emergency and make the banning law effective at once.

The Governor asserted:

"I put no emergency preamble upon that bill because the Legislature hadn't done so. Under our Constitution the law I signed today becomes operative in 90 days. That will give the promoters of beano games time to close their places and straighten out their business affairs.

"But if the referendum is invoked, suspending operation of the law, then I'll invoke an emergency, and put the law into effect immediately."

Massachusetts Constitution provides recourse to a referendum on any adopted legislation, if an emergency is not invoked. Opponents of a bill may place the issue on the ballot at the next state election by first filing a petition containing 10 voter signatures and later following it with 15,000 additional signatures. Such a petition would suspend the challenged measure until after the referendum, which in this case would be November, 1944.

The Governor explained that his warning had been sounded because he read a reference stating that he had "given a reprieve to beano" by not declaring an emergency.

Naval Students In Tufts July 1

Tufts College will go to war officially on July 1 when a large corps of naval students will be assigned to this institution for the first time under a selected educational program, it was announced today at a general Alumni Day luncheon in Cousens Gymnasium.

Making this announcement, Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts, declared that the Army had also signified its intention of negotiating a contract with the College for the utilization of its facilities for training its military forces.

Certificates for outstanding service to the College were awarded to Miss Ethel M. Hayes, who entered the College 50 years ago and since graduation has been on the staff of the College Library, Ira Rich Kent '99, College Trustee, William R. Ransom '06, Chairman of the Alumnae Hall Fund Committee, Arthur M. Cochran '32, Basketball Coach, David T. Montague '99, Boston lawyer, Dr. Earl S. Bucknam '18, Tufts Dental School faculty, Commander A. Warren Stearns '19, Dean of the Medical School now on active duty at the Chelsea Naval Hospital.

Sub Cameramen 'Snapped' Victims

Survivors of a torpedoed Norwegian merchantman who reached here yesterday told of cameramen aboard a German submarine who took still and motion pictures of them bobbing in a lifeboat in the North Atlantic late in April.

Twelve hours after the ship went down in two minutes, with a loss of eight of the 36 members of the crew, the undersea craft surfaced alongside and the photographers went into action, the survivors recounted.

Others aboard the sub, which was not necessarily the same one which had sunk their ship, said the survivors, asked questions about the sinking.

A rescue ship arrived soon after the submarine departed and gave chase with unreported results, they said.

Federal World Plan Backers Seek Action

Massachusetts' campaign for a federal world system must be carried to Washington immediately, according to legislators, educators, and labor representatives who last night discussed necessary steps at a meeting of the Massachusetts Committee for World Federation.

Action was urged by Thomas H. Mahony, Boston attorney and Committee Chairman, so "our children and grandchildren will not be marked for slaughter in another world war."

Radical Reduction Announced In All Silver-Plated Flatware

The number of patterns and the quantity of silver-plated flatware will be radically reduced this year, the Office of War Information announces.

With manufacturers of silver-plated ware devoting much of their facilities to the making of surgical instruments, parachute hardware, cartridge clips, Garand rifle parts, bayonets, and other ordnance parts, only the most essential table silver will be produced, namely, knives, forks, dessert spoons, and teaspoons. Silver-plated carving sets have been specifically banned by the War Production Board.

Only half as much silver is permitted for use in tableware as during the year ended June 30, 1941, WPB has decreed. Silver is now being used to line airplane engine bearings, permitting the planes to transport greater loads at higher speeds.

On ships, tanks, planes, and guns, silver brazing alloys are used to join metal parts, such as valve fittings to brass pipes or steel tubes to brass fittings.

Silver or silver-lined vessels are being used in war plants to hold acids and chemicals which would cause other metals to disintegrate. Silver has to be used also for electrical contact points, condensors, and similar equipment.

Silver tableware manufacturers are voluntarily restricting their regular lines to two patterns—a plain windsor for restaurant use, and another one for home use.

Warm Rains Aid Hub Tulip Display

With Holland out of the picture as an exporter of tulip bulbs, and scarcity of shipping space eliminating whatever other overseas sources of supply remained, the United States emerges this year as a grower of its own tulips.

The annual Tulip Show at Horticultural Hall, Boston, next week will display mostly American-grown varieties. Free to the public, the show will be open from 2 to 9 p. m. Thursday, May 20, and from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Friday, May 21.

The fine warm rains of the past week, experts say, have produced ideal conditions, and it is expected the tulips displayed will be in prime shape.

'Hee-Haw!'

By a Staff Photographer

A Pair of 'French Jeeps'

The Army mule, the homely quadruped that is as American as apple pie, is more than holding its own in the mechanized war of today. Recent reports from fronts as far afield as Tunis have the mule doing its usual yeomanlike work in the transportation line, holding up so well under fire that the poilus have dubbed it "the French jeep." This pair, snapped at an Army camp, are apparently being indoctrinated for overseas duty.

List of Prisoners Of Japan Announced

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The War Department today announced the names of 175 United States soldiers, including eight New Englanders, who are held as prisoners of war by the Japanese.

The New Englanders, including men from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Maine, with next of kin:

Connecticut

Manzi, Staff Sergeant George V., Mrs. Raphael Manzi, mother, Bridgeport.
Siciliano, 1st Lieut. Joseph M., Mrs. Maria Siciliano, mother, South Windham.

Maine

Siciliano, 1st Lieut. Joseph M., Mrs. Maria Siciliano, mother, South Windham.

Massachusetts

Bak, Private First Class Joseph E., Mrs. Mary Bak, mother, North Hadley.
Berman, Corporal Abraham, Harry Berman, brother, Cambridge.
MacDuffie, Sergeant Arthur R., Mrs. Alice R. MacDuffie, mother, Boston.
Rafferty, 2nd Lieut. Patrick H., Mrs. Catherine Rafferty, mother, Newton.
Saulnier, 2nd Lieut. Roland G., Mrs. Rose Saulnier, mother.
Shanley, 2nd Lieut. Harry B., Mrs. Ida May Cross, sister, Springfield.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A recital by Lea Luboshutz, violinist, and Boris Goldovsky, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.
A talk on "Chinese Art" by Mrs. Tomita will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m., and at 4 p. m. a Victory Concert will be given in the Tapestry Gallery. Both free to the public.
"Beauty for Keeps" is the free movie to be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Free to the public.
Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Green, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, at 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Human Phases Mark Student Center Papers

Human interest, reflecting the effect of international events on the lives of individual students in Boston colleges and universities, marked the reports presented last night by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence M. Mead on the activities of the International Student Association of Greater Boston, and the International Student Center in Cambridge.

Their reports were given at the annual meeting of the Association at which Prof. Walter M. Kotschnig, of the Department of Education of Smith College, was guest speaker on the subject, "Leaders for the Postwar World."

Mr. Mead, as Executive Secretary of the Association, said that with 800 foreign students in Boston, 500 of them on the rolls of the organization, the work of the International Student Center, 5 Phillips Street, Cambridge, has meant more during the past year of the war than ever before. The average attendance at Sunday teas since last September has been about 30, he said, with the picture constantly changing and 55 different countries represented over that period.

The year has shown a considerable shrinkage of the Filipino group, as Filipino students have gone on to jobs elsewhere, Mr. Mead reported. On the other hand, he said, there have been additions to the ranks of the Turkish students. A few years ago Canadians outnumbered Chinese, but now China heads the list as the country having the largest number of students in Greater Boston colleges. There are more Latin-American students in this area this year than last, also.

Mrs. Mead's report on the Center, which is also the Meads' home, told a simple story of kindness, hospitality and helpfulness that have likewise made it "home" to many of the young men and women whose contact with relatives and homeland is temporarily severed.

"More and more of the boys are getting into service," she said, "either of our country or of their own. Many of them are doing vital research. Some of the German and Austrian students who would like to fight for democracy but who are not accepted by the draft board, are contributing to the war effort in this way. One of the Dutch lads from Java has been called into the service of his own country and has been training in Canada. He and a Czech student who is now in the American Army have left their civilian belongings at the Center as their 'home base' and they both come back to the Center for furloughs."

Letter writing to these boys and others now scattered in far parts of the world is becoming an increasingly important part of the work for the distaff side of the Center management, she added.

Students who spoke briefly at the dinner last night were Sezai Cankut of Turkey, Ping-Chuan Feng, China, and Peter Sifneos, Greece.

Officers elected include the Rev. Samuel H. Miller of Old Cambridge Baptist Church, who will again serve as Chairman; Prof. Warren T. Powell, Boston University, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Stafford Johnson, Cambridge, Treasurer; Mrs. Mead, Recording Secretary, and Mr. Mead, Executive Secretary.

Milk Standards at Stake In OPA Price Reduction

Milk prices which dropped a half cent a quart in the Greater Boston and Lowell-Lawrence areas this morning, in accordance with orders from the Office of Price Administration, were accompanied by further announcement from the State OPA today that current "market-basket" prices for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, jams, and jellies will be published on Monday, and will become effective next Wednesday, May 19.

Grave warnings were sounded by State Commissioner of Agriculture Louis A. Webster, today, that the milk-price reduction actually is contrary to the best interests of Massachusetts' consumers, and that the worst milk shortage in the State's history is in prospect for July and August.

Countering this objection, and declaring that consumers would save $1,750,000 a year through the price roll-back, Regional OPA Administrator Kenneth B. Backman said: "This price cut will not affect the supply of milk in New England nor the health of New England consumers. However, consumers should understand that the butterfat content may be lower than it has been, but in no case lower than required by State laws.

Objections by dealers to the price roll-back were answered by Mr. Backman with a statement that a 30-day concentrated study will be made by OPA experts of the effect of the order on dealers and the applicability of existing local ordinances or State laws to it. Dairy experts from Washington will co-operate in this study, he added.

Used to Best Quality

Commissioner Webster said that "whether the public realizes it or not, Massachusetts over the past 10 to 15 years has been accustomed to the best quality milk of any large area in the country, both from the points of sanitation and nutritional value.

"We are now faced with the problem of keeping those high standards," he added. "Boston milk, since the mid-depression days, due to the highly competitive market and demands for quality milk by the consumers, has had a 4 per cent butterfat content, which is 6/10 of 1 per cent above the legal Massachusetts butterfat content.

"This difference over the legal butterfat content doesn't appear to be great to the untutored consumer, but actually it adds ¾ of a cent per quart to the value of the milk.

"Farmers at this time need an additional incentive to remain in production," Commissioner Webster declared. "We should hesitate in doing anything at this time which would further heighten the danger of a grave milk shortage, which even now threatens in July and August to be of the worst proportions in Massachusetts history."

The order requires retail stores which had an annual business of $250,000 or more last year, and are members of a food organization with an annual gross volume of more than $40,000,000 in 1942, to maintain ceiling prices 10 per cent below those for class 3 and 4 stores—the multi-outlet store and super-markets.

Administrator Brown said that the order requiring the 10 per cent below ceilings was temporary, pending discussions expected to lead to a special pricing class for large-volume stores.

Frederic W. Lake, OPA Regional Meat Rationing Officer, today advised New England housewives not to save too many red stamps for a final flurry of meat purchases at the end of the month.

Re-emphasizing his warning of yesterday, he reminded purchasers that the rush to spend accumulated stamps at the end of April had exhausted the meat supply before everyone could be served, and he pointed out that the holiday on May 30 might cause a more serious rush. A slight improvement in the meat supply, he said, provides a favorable opportunity to make a selection of meat, including roasts and other large cuts, next week.

Factor of Length of War Enters Gasoline 'Black Market' Cases

In cracking down on gasoline "black markets" in Boston, yesterday, the Office of Price Administration raised some doubts in legal circles whether it thought the war would end very quickly or stretch out over another 2½ years.

An OPA decision against two gasoline filling stations in Whitinsville and Lowell at first suspended operating licenses "for the duration." The decision was changed to set the specific time of 2½ years, implying either that the OPA believed the war would last that long, or that it might end quickly and provide insufficient penalties for "black market" operators.

Affected by the restraining orders handed down by Arthur L. Brown, Hearing Commissioner, are the Rapid Tank Service of Lowell and Hydam's Service Station of Whitinsville. In the Lowell case it was charged that 400 gallons of gasoline were sold monthly without coupons at a price of 30 cents a gallon, against a ceiling price of 19.4 cents.

The Whitinsville operators were charged with buying hundreds of coupons from children who dug the allotments out of OPA waste baskets.

The OPA also reported that John P. Monroe, "mystery man of the big red house on R Street in Washington" and home owner in Boston had been deprived of his Massachusetts "C" card rationing privileges. Mr. Monroe recently came into the Washington limelight in a Congressional investigation of war contracts. His elaborate parties in his R Street home have been part of the City's social high lights.

Flight Trainees In Great Demand

Army, Navy, and Marine officials are "in desperate need of every eligible man" for flight training, according to the New England Aviation Cadet Committee, in an announcement today.

Men between 17 and 27, even though married, are urged to apply at 30 Kilby Street, open from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily.

Training to become an Army second lieutenant or flight officer requires 15 months, and those becoming Navy ensigns or Marine second lieutenants will be in school about 14 months, it was explained.

Noted Author Speaks On 'Writing Is Fun'

Louise Andrews Kent, author of "Mrs. Appleyard's Year" and other best-selling books, spoke on "Writing Is Fun" at the eighth New England Regional Conference of Deans and Advisers of Girls, which opened this morning at Simmons College.

Among the leaders of the discussions on problems of the group were Miss Miriam F. Carpenter, Dean of Wheaton College; Miss Rhoda Orme, Dean of Bradford Junior College; Mrs. Marjorie B. Greene, Director of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy; Miss Alice F. Weeks, Director of Guidance and Placement in the public schools of Providence, R. I., and Miss Ruth Cleveland, Dean of the House-in-the-Pines.

35 Junior Choirs To Hold Festival

Thirty-five junior choirs from Unitarian, Universalist and Congregational Churches of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island will take part in the 12th annual Junior Choir Festival to be held in the First Church in Boston, tomorrow afternoon.

The festival is arranged as a service of worship with five Unitarian ministers participating from the Greater Boston area.

Knox to Visit Boston Monday

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, is scheduled to leave his desk in Washington for appearances before three separate groups in Boston Monday.

Already announced as the principal speaker at the sixth annual Good-Will Dinner of the Massachusetts Conference of Christians and Jews that evening at the Copley-Plaza, Secretary Knox has accepted invitations to address the regional meeting of Associated Press members in the morning and guests of the Advertising Club luncheon that noon.

Another speaker at the AP's semiannual get-together with New England editors and publishers is Henry Cassidy, the press association's bureau chief in Moscow, who recently received personal letters from Joseph Stalin setting forth Russia's position.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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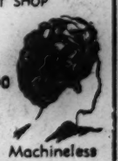

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$7,800 Bonus Proposed For Soldiers After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Establishment here recently of the Servicemen's Reconstruction Plan, an ambitious postwar pension or super-bonus idea, under the direction of Joseph McWilliams, is looked upon with interest by the authorities and other observers, not so much because of the merit or lack of merit of the plan itself, but because of the activity of Mr. McWilliams, onetime head of the Christian Mobilizers, anti-Semitic group in New York.

The organization has opened offices in a fashionable section on Michigan Boulevard. A staff of three or four men and women, besides Mr. McWilliams, sells or dispenses printed matter and information, though customers so far seem to have been few.

The plan, briefly, would give every man honorably discharged from the armed forces, $7,800 in 3½ per cent interest-bearing United States Government bonds, this money to be spent, for each serviceman, at the direction of a group of "trustees."

The two basic purposes, a book by Mr. McWilliams explains, are: "To make available funds that will assure each demobilized serviceman the opportunity of establishing himself prosperously and securely in the postwar era, and to make available a vast pool of purchasing power to sustain trade and industry in the difficult days of the coming period of industrial and military demobilization."

Comment on Plan

The plan, it is said, is aimed to appeal, as does any bonus or pension scheme, to those millions who would be direct beneficiaries.

The plan overlooks, it is pointed out by students of economics, the fact that even as it is now, with war bonds and other savings, there will be released after or soon after the end of the war, the greatest flood of spending power the nation has ever seen. The need, it is further noted, is for control of that already-provided-for spending, and the directing of it into constructive channels.

Then, too, there is the simple but vital question of how the Government would get the $78,000,000,000 needed for these bonds without actually "manufacturing" it, dangerously depreciating the currency and inviting inflation, or virtual confiscation through added taxation.

The plan is referred to in a recent issue of the Nation as "Fascist Pie for Veterans." The article notes that, "The appeal to the suddenly declassed white-collar worker who finds himself the least important unit of the wartime population, parallels early Hitlerian propaganda."

Warning on Communism

Mr. McWilliams, in his book, says, for example: "We are witnessing the most rapid extinguishment of a middle group in history. . . . By paying $7,800 to those who have risked most for their country we will create a vigorous new middle class of 5,000,000 to 10,000,000."

Throughout the organization's literature and the statements of Mr. McWilliams there is revealed the fear of Communism which Mr. McWilliams' record reveals to have apparently been an important motivating force in all his activities.

Mr. McWilliams was first heard of in New York a few years ago, when he was involved several times with the police over small riots in connection with speeches for his Christian Mobilizers. In these he denounced "our Jewish enemies" and praised the work of Hitler. Although he ran unsuccessfully for Congress, his Christian Mobilizers movement is said to have prospered among some sections of the New York population.

After Pearl Harbor he dropped from public sight, only to be discovered some months ago here in Chicago teaching public-speaking for a group called the Midwest Monetary Foundation, promoters of a scheme to reorganize the nation's monetary system. At this time he protested that he had dropped his former political associations and didn't "hate anybody."

"Duty to Speak Up"

It was noted, though, that a handbill announcing his affiliation with the new group was inserted in copies of Social Justice, the since-debarred publication of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, in Detroit. This pamphlet said, in part:

"A great battle of ideas is beginning in America. Communists, Union Nowers, Federal Unionists, and other Alien Conspirators are determined to sovietize America under one name or another. They are training speakers, writers, and organizers to sell America their subversive, perverted program. It is your duty as an American, your obligation as a Christian to speak up."

Later Mr. McWilliams was arrested here by local FBI agents for neglecting to notify his draft board of a change of address, but this matter was smoothed out.

Associated with him in his new venture is Mrs. Alexis de Tarnowsky, wife of an army officer, who, as Alice Rand, operates the Barrington Rand Press, in Barrington, a small community northwest of Chicago. Mrs. de Tarnowsky organized the Barrington chapter of America First. The Barrington Rand Press now publishes all the material of the Servicemen's Reconstruction Plan.

Though ostensibly concerned only with domestic postwar reconstruction, the organization, in its Postwar Bulletin, which lists Alice Rand as Editor, regularly gives substantial attention to world political affairs.

In connection with various bulletin articles there is no word about defeating Hitler, though in one issue the editor declares that "Tokyo must be destroyed."

Federal Virgin Islands Aid Held Unfit by Investigators

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee May 14 approved a subcommittee's recommendation finding Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands, unfit to hold a Government office.

The full committee ordered Representative John H. Kerr (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of a subcommittee investigating Government employees suspected of subversive affiliations to offer an amendment to a pending deficiency appropriation bill denying any funds for the payment of the salary of Mr. Lovett or of Dr. Goodwin B. Watson and Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., Federal Communications Commission employees previously held unfit for public office by the full committee.

Mr. Lovett, Dr. Watson and Dr. Dodd were among the Government employees accused by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on un-American Activies of having been affiliated with subversive organizations. The Kerr subcommittee was set up to investigate the three cases and those of more than a score of other employees named by Br. Dies.

The committee's report cleared Arthur Edward Goldschmidt and Jack Bradley Fahy, Interior Department employees, holding that both are fit to hold public positions of trust.

Previously it had cleared Frederick L. Schuman, F. C. C. employee.

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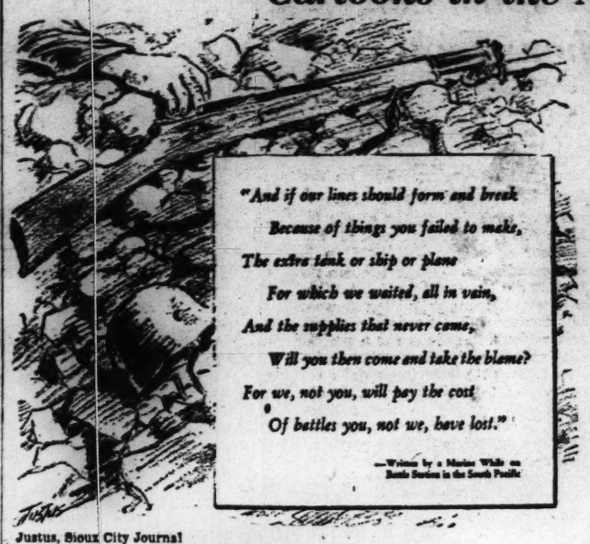
Cartoons in the News of the Week


"And if our lines should form and break
Because of things you failed to make,
The extra tank or ship or plane
For which we waited, all in vain,
And the supplies that never come,
Will you then come and take the blame?
For we, not you, will pay the cost
Of battles you, not we, have lost."
—Written by a Marine While on Beach Station in the South Pacific

Justus, Sioux City Journal

Sunday Reading for John L. Lewis

Thomas, Detroit News

Restricted Vacation Travel

Ho-Hum! Washington Fervor For Visiting Notables Taxed

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—They say Washington is very blasé about distinguished foreign visitors, that its hordes of war workers can take or leave the kings and queens and potentates who come to this hub of the United Nations.

If true, is it any wonder when:

1. Two Presidents and a Prime Minister have shown up in the last week.
2. The Presidents of Chile and Uruguay are on the way.
3. More than 20 royal heads, Presidents, Prime Ministers or chiefs of foreign affairs have paid formal visits to the White House and State Department since the United States became a belligerent.
4. King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England long since spoiled Washington's curbstone acclaimers by their mid-1939 visit. Their reception paled all future welcomes until that tendered Mme. Chiang Kai-shek of China, which sent the accolade meter soaring again.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill always gets a big hand from Washingtonians, even though this is his third visit here since the assault on Pearl Harbor and the town is sort of getting used to him.

Signal for Gathering

A crowd of little more than 100 saw President Beneš of Czechoslovakia's Government in exile leave the Blair House, the Government residence for foreign visitors, as he left to address Congress on May 13. Passers-by usually are attracted to the yellow stucco house near the White House whenever they see a police escort gathering outside.

Mr. Beneš took up residence in the Blair House almost before the maids could change the linen following the visit of President Peñaranda of Bolivia, now on a tour of war plants.

The Blair House, a four-story structure at 1651 Pennsylvania Avenue, facing the State Department, was built more than 100 years ago and was owned and lived in nearly all of that time by members and descendants of the family of Francis Preston Blair, a Washington publisher whom President Jackson induced to leave Kentucky and help fight his political battles. It was leased, then purchased, by the Government to house foreign guests.

Not all the important personages invited here since the war have slept in the Blair House. Some, including Mr. Churchill, Mme. Chiang, Crown Princess Martha of Norway, and the Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg, have stayed at the White House while here.

Blair House Guests

The first official guest at the Blair House was President Prado of Peru, who arrived last May. Then came Vyacheslav Molotov, Russian Commissar of Foreign Affairs; Parra Perez, Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs; King George II of Greece; young King Peter of Yugoslavia; Alonzo Lopez, then President-elect of Colombia; Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands; Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand; Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio, President of Ecuador; Dr. Carlos Salazar, President of Guatemala; Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of Poland; Fulgencio Batista, President of Cuba; Dr. Alberto Guani, Foreign Minister, now Vice-President, of Uruguay, and others.

In all—a little more than a year—Washington has welcomed two Kings, one Queen, seven Presidents, one President-elect, eight Premiers, Prime or Foreign Ministers, one grand duchess, the Crown Princesses of Norway and Holland and their children; the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, the Chinese Generalissimo's wife, and dozens of other foreign visitors of Cabinet rank.

Perhaps the only event now that would shake Washington out of its indifference to important company would be to hold the peace conference here.

WPB Alters Means Of Purchasing Film

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The War Production Board ruled today that commercial, institutional and other users of photographic film—including newspapers and magazines—may make purchases only through the use of any of five specified priority forms [PD-1A, PD-3A, PD-25A, PD-25F and PD-870].

To be valid, the priority ratings granted on these forms must be AA-5 or higher. The effect of the order is to cancel all ratings assigned under Controlled Materials Plan regulations which defined film as an "operating supply." Thus ratings obtained under CMP regulations 5 and 5A no longer are valid for the purchase of film.

Japanese Army Units Within U. S. Disclosed

LOS ANGELES, May 15 (AP)—Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey, said May 13 that when the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor there actually was a division of the Japanese Army organized in Los Angeles and a completely trained Japanese infantry unit on nearby Terminal Island.

Mr. Thomas, member of the House Military Affairs Committee, made his remarks at a press conference. He spoke strongly against any proposal to release Japanese from relocation centers unless they are exchanged for Americans held by Japanese in Asia.

He is here to confer with investigators for the Dies Committee, of which he also is a member.

"Records of the Dies Committee show that prior to Pearl Harbor, there was a 'Japanese-American Veterans Association' in Los Angeles," said Mr. Thomas.

"Our investigation revealed that this was not a harmless organization of ex-servicemen, but actually a division of the Japanese Army."

Use of Ack-Ack on Offense Developed at Army Camp

By Donovan M. Richardson
Chief Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT BLISS, Texas—"Ack-ack" is fast becoming much more than a defensive weapon. As developed by the United States Army and demonstrated in a brilliant night-firing test at Camp Hueco here, it is a vital element of offensive operations.

This use of antiaircraft was well illustrated in the Tunisian campaign where in less than three months it knocked down 120 Axis planes. Such a record is best explained by the hard work done on air force gunnery ranges like those here under command of Brig. Gen. Dale D. Hinman and Brig. Gen. W. L. Richardson.

Increasing accuracy of fire on unseen targets is one development that is making antiaircraft as important an adjunct of air and ground task forces as is the anti-tank gun.

Newspapermen visiting this post were allowed to see the apparatus which, by reflection of radio impulses, detects approaching planes and controls the fire of antiaircraft guns.

Radio Catching Up

At a firing point at Camp Hueco observers watched 90mm. guns as pointed by "Radar." Officers in charge of this work declare that while accuracy with visual range-finder is still superior, radio-directed fire is rapidly catching up.

Another development that has enabled the antiaircraft gun to become more and more useful to offensive units is that it has been sprouting wings and wheels and tractor treads.

From the antiaircraft artillery training center at Fort Bliss have come airborne "ack-ack" units that have given an excellent account of themselves on every American front.

The AAATC here was also the birthplace of antiaircraft units mounted on half-tracks which won high praise in North Africa, where they were used against both planes and the enemy's mechanized forces. One of the most vivid features of the spectacular night-firing demonstration at Camp Hueco was such "anti-mech" firing on a towed target illuminated by searchlights.

Small Plane Parachuted

But the biggest impression was made on observers by a drastic performance in which a radio-controlled target was the center of attention. Here is the picture: High in the clear night above the New Mexico plains a tiny plane, trying vainly to escape the crossed beams of 80,000,000-candle searchlights.

"Machine guns on target—fire" came the orders, and the stillness is shattered and shredded as 50-caliber tracers arch toward the little plane. Now as before a gun begins to bark.

There's a hit, and as the white blossom of a parachute opens above it the gunners cheer. The parachute is not for a pilot but for the plane itself, for this is a little radio-controlled plane weighing only 125 pounds, which will be repaired and sent up again to make a most realistic target for these avid gunners.

TO THE 20 Million Americans Depending on Oil Heat

THE spirit in which you have met the past season's fuel shortage problems has set another example of true patriotism for the Nation. We salute you!

You have carried on with available fuel allotments to aid America's war effort. You have restricted your living quarters. You have installed storm windows and doors. You have insulated your homes. You have maintained lower temperatures. Yes—where necessary, you have reverted to hand-fired heating. Many of you have suffered from this experience; all of you have been inconvenienced.

Through it all, you have displayed a fortitude worthy of our forefathers —you have revealed a capacity for endurance our enemies had thought lost to us.

Again you have proved that *Americans can take it!*

Your sacrifices in comfort and convenience have been well worth while. Transportation facilities that would have delivered your normal supply of fuel were freed. Freed to carry fuel for planes, ships and tanks, to far-flung battle areas. Where our fighting sons have struck heavy . . . telling blows against our enemies. Their glorious achievements are stirring pages in the history of this global war to preserve the American way of life.

Total Victory is yet to be won! Further sacrifices may be necessary. Facilities for the movement of oil have been and are being increased but Military requirements may absorb this increase and more. Because oil is the fighting fuel in this day of mechanized war. Any and all temporary sacrifices are part of the price of Victory!

Your sacrifices—all of them—do hasten that day of Total Victory. When Peace will settle over an eagerly awaiting world. When oil again resumes its familiar peacetime role. When the family car will again be packed for a week-end at your favorite recreation spot. When filling station lights will again shine on through the nite and you once more will say, "Fill 'er up!" When your home heating will again be measured by comfort instead of coupons.

On that bright tomorrow your tenacious loyalty will be rewarded. Innumerable aids to better living will come out of new war-born skills and ingenuity. Among them will be even finer, even more efficient automatic oil heating equipment. All of these achievements will be a well-earned tribute to you who are doing so much to inspire them.

All of these achievements will be available to you who buy War Bonds now. Because your *fighting dollars* of today will be your *better living dollars* of Tomorrow.

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Boston Maritime Day Events Spread Over Week

Log of the Port of Boston

National Maritime Day—commemorating the sailing from Savannah, Ga., on May 22, 1818, of the first vessel equipped as a steamship to cross the Atlantic—is to be observed in Boston for a week this year.

Beginning tomorrow a series of events have been arranged tying in with the observance of Maritime Day recognition of National Foreign Trade Week, and "I Am An American" ceremonies. But Maritime Day is the backbone of the program with the importance of the Merchant Marine to the nation and its armed services throughout the world more vital than at any time before..

This year 10 port organizations are sponsoring the Maritime Day events, which, from 1938 to 1941 grew to proportions of a spectacular marine pageant, under direction of the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee, Inc. The war interfered with many features of the former celebration but arrangements made by George J. Hamilton, well-known yachtsman, and Roscoe Prior, President of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States, indicate a virtual whirlwind of activity throughout the week.

Memorial services will open the observances at 1 p. m. tomorrow at the Hatch Memorial Shell, Charles River Esplanade, and, if the weather is inclement will be transferred to Faneuil Hall. Tribute will be paid to men of the Merchant Marine who have been lost at sea in order that the vital lines of the United Nations may be kept open.

Throughout the week the keynote of the various events will stress the role being played by men of the merchant ships running the gantlet of enemy submarines and planes to deliver tanks, guns, ammunition and food for the armed forces of the United Nations.

Girl Scout Marines, Sea Scouts, World War Veterans of the American Merchant Marine, and port leaders will join in the observances Sunday, and music will be provided by the Coast Guard Band organized under direction of Commander Frank M. Meals, Captain of the Port for the Coast Guard.

Col. Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, is expected to speak at an Advertising Club luncheon on Monday. Tuesday will be featured by assemblies in 48 schools of Boston in connection with "I Am An American" ceremonies. John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, and now a member of the Boston Port Authority, is expected to speak in four schools, while 44 World War Veterans are due to address students in other schools.

Wednesday, May 19, is to be the "open house" day by the Boston Marine Society when its quarters on Broad Street, home of historic marine records and relics, will be open to the public.

On Friday, May 21, Marshall E. Dimock, Director of the Recruitment and Manning Division of the Maritime Commission, is scheduled to visit Boston and present war service bars to two torpedoed merchant seamen at ceremonies on Boston Common where the two-man submarine captured from the Japanese is to be on exhibition. At a dinner that evening Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission, will be the speaker. The meeting, at the Copley-Plaza, commemorates especially Maritime Day.

The Propeller Club is sponsoring a baked-bean and codfish supper for crew members of all merchant vessels in port at the Seamen's Club of Boston at 5:30 p. m., Friday, May 21.

Leon Stone

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Refugee Sees Aid If Allies Strike Soon

If the invasion of the Lowlands is accomplished quickly, great help will come from the uprising of the natives. But if the operation is drawn out, "I have little hope for my people in the hands of the retreating Nazis," declared Dr. Herbert Loeb, Dutch dentist who fled his homeland shortly after it was overwhelmed in 1940 and who this week is resuming his practice in Cambridge.

Full of praise for his reception in the United States, Dr. Loeb expressed gratitude for the liberality of Massachusetts which allowed him to re-establish himself in his profession before his naturalization as an American has been completed. He and his family came to Canada from England in 1940 and then went to Philadelphia where he prepared himself for an American practice, taking out first papers toward citizenship.

The Loebs have one son who is a graduate chemist in the University of Pennsylvania; another son, who has just graduated from high school, is debating whether to join the Dutch or the American forces.

Dr. Loeb's pessimism over the fate of his people in a protracted retreat of the Germans was based, he said, on the Nazi reputation for ruthlessness and inhumanity.

In any event, the need for relief funds will be large for some time to come.

Dr. Loeb took occasion to praise the composing of a United Nations Anthem by his countryman, Jacobus Langendoen, cellist in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which is being given its first performance Sunday evening in Symphony Hall at the Pops concert.

Mme. Luboshutz Joins Son At Final Symphony Luncheon

"He wants to say something," remarked Lea Luboshutz, the violinist, of her son, Boris Goldovsky, pianist and lecturer, as she was raising the bow to start one of her pieces at the Copley-Plaza yesterday afternoon. Mr. Goldovsky said it, though his observation did not happen to be of importance at that particular moment. Indeed the concert, the last of the season in the Symphony Luncheon series, was a Luboshutz, rather than a Goldovsky occasion. Mme. Luboshutz gave a distinguished presentation, too, of at least a couple of works, with her son assisting at the piano. They were the Beethoven Sonata in D major, op. 12, No. 1, and the Vieuxtemps Concerto in A minor, op. 37. She offered a group of short pieces, too, in the regular way of violin recitalists for variety's sake—the Bach-Kreisler Praeludium, the Glière Romance and the Wieniawski Polonaise Brillante.

Mr. Goldovsky in his character of lecturer made some introductory comment on his youthful concert career with his mother in Russia back in the time of the Revolution; and he had an independent part in the musical program, interpreting some short piano pieces from the Schumann album.

Seldom enough a Beethoven violin sonata is satisfactorily handled. Too much competition develops between violinist and pianist for a good outcome; or if that does not explain the matter, the modern piano has so much greater sonority than Beethoven counted on that the violin in its less assertive moments gets obscured. Balance goes by the board. But here was a pair of artists interested in setting forth the thought and material of the sonata rather than in asserting their own powers as executants.

A family affair, then, the performance of the D major Sonata was highly pleasing. More on the formal concert order was the treatment of the Vieuxtemps Concerto. Here Mme. Luboshutz took on the manner of soloist and held to it commandingly. Elaboration can no farther go than it does with mid-nineteenth-century Vieuxtemps; but somehow it all seems relevant and serious. It speaks for a period that was honestly decorative in its living. What Vieuxtemps calls on the violin to do, moreover, is always appropriate to the instrument. Every passage, even when flamboyant, has a logical place in the composition. No doubt Mme. Luboshutz may be reckoned one of the most authentic exemplars of the Vieuxtemps tradition today.

W. P. T.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, May 17
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

New Bedford, Mass., And 'Cousin' Compete

By the Associated Press

New Bedford, Mass., May 15

In a contest described by the Treasury Department as the first of its kind, the citizens of this old whaling port today began a one-week, War Bond-buying race with the people of Luton, Bedfordshire, England.

Totals are expected to be announced daily via cable between the American Embassy in London and the Office of War Information in Washington.

New Bedford's sales are due to be stimulated by the exhibition of a captured Japanese two-man submarine on Tuesday.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, May 16

2:30 p. m. — WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79 mc and 15.35 mc, Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Raytheon Company Wins 4 Army-Navy E Awards

Four Army and Navy "E" awards simultaneously—that's the unique and enviable achievement of the Raytheon Manufacturing Company of Newton and Waltham, whose four plants yesterday received the coveted pennants. Army and Navy officials interviewed have no knowledge of any plant being so singularly honored.

The "E" awards were granted in simultaneous ceremonies at its four divisions: Equipment Division, Power Tube Division, Reader Division, and Small Tube Division. Every employee of all four branches of this well-known Greater Boston concern is thereby entitled to wear the "E" pin, symbol of his contribution to the war effort.

The hum of activity stopped in all Raytheon plants for a brief half-hour yesterday, as employees joined with executives of the plant and prominent Army and Navy officials for the ceremonies, held at the adjacent Gore Place in Waltham.

Governor Saltonstall delivered the greetings of the Commonwealth, and was introduced by David T. Schultz, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Company. The presentation of the "E" award was made by Commander Lewis L. Strauss, U.S.N.R. The "E" pennant was raised by the Raytheon Color Guard, and the award was accepted for the Raytheon Company by Laurence K. Marshall, President, accompanied by Lillian Driscoll, Ruth Hanrahan, Frank Voner and Mrs. E. McGuire, representing the four divisions of the Company.

Presentation was made by James H. Van Horn, S.C., Chief of Signal Branch, First Service Command. The acceptance of the "E" insignia was made by a committee representing the four divisions, including Margaret Lavery, Dominic Lanno, Susan Costello, and Arthur Short.

The singing of "America" by the entire ensemble concluded the ceremonies. Musical background was ably supplied by the 541st Coast Artillery Band of the U. S. Army.

Following the close of the ceremonies, the fellow-workers of the Raytheon Company returned to their respective plants to once more take on the task they have carried on so well up to now.

Evacuated Teacher Wheelock Speaker

Miss Lillian de Lissa, who was forced to evacuate her London school during the 1939 blitz, will address representatives of several teacher training schools in Greater Boston at Wheelock College Wednesday.

A film distributed by the British Information Service which depicts actual conditions in London at that time as well as the provisions made for the care, protection, and education of English children will be shown at the conference.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, May 16

10:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Sunday's FM Program

W87, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ music.
3:15 p. m.—Dyana Gale, songs.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—That They May Live, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Melodies.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"I Am An American Day"; Speakers; Music.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Answering You"; British-American two-way talks.
5:30 p. m.—"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond."
6:00 p. m.—Mystery Dramatization.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close comments.
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—News Service.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—Lieut. Juanita Redman.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley: World News.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a.m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p.m.—Transatlantic Serenade. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:45 p.m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p.m.—Venezuelan Folk-lore Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p.m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p.m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Caracas—8:00 p.m.—Songs of Latin-America. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p.m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p.m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:45 p.m.—News Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p.m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

For Sunday, May 16

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News & Commentary. GSC, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Here in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Answering You." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Piano Solo: Mo. Don Raul Paniagua. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. (Last day.)
Plymouth—"Dracula," by Bram Stoker, starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. (Last day.)
Copley—"Stage Door," starring Glenda Farrell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Tonight

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
"The Apprentice Sorcerer," Scherzo ..... Dukas
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Fugato on a Well-Known Theme ..... McBride
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Fantasia, "Aida" ..... Verdi
Meditation from "Thais" ..... Massenet
Violin Solo: Julius Theodorowicz
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
"The Toy Trumpet" ..... Scott
"Salute to Our Fighting Forces" ..... Arr. by Bodge

Sunday at 8:15

Entrance of the Boyards ..... Halvorsen
Overture on Three Greek Themes, Op. 3 ..... Glazounoff
Dance of the Blessed Spirits, from "Orpheus" Flute Solo:
String Orchestra ..... Langendoen (conducted by the composer)
Piano Concerto in A minor ..... Grieg
Soloist: Egon Petri
United Nations Anthem ..... Langendoen
Soloist: Marie Murray, Contralto
"Streets of Pekin" (Chinese Impressions) ..... Hadley
Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn ..... Valerius
New China March ..... Gould

Music

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Lea Luboshutz, violinist, and Boris Goldovsky, pianist. 2.
Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery—Eighteenth Victory Concert for members of the armed forces and their guests, sponsored by the USO—Soldiers and Sailors Committee. 4.

Monologue

Copley Theater—Benefit performance for the Boston Stage Door Canteen of original monologues by Beatrice Herford. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Random House." Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:10, 3:45, 6:35, 9.
Exeter—"Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce. 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Fenway—"War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 5:15, 9:35. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Eddie Bracken. 1:35, 4:55, 8:08.
Fine Arts—"Ballerina," Mia Slavenska. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. "A Nation Dances." 3, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.
Kenmore—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Tough as They Come," Paul Kelly. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.
Keith Memorial—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 10:18 a. m., 12:40, 3, 5:25, 7:50, 10:30. "Taxi, Mister?" William Bendix. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 4:35, 7, 9:25.
Metropolitan — "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:55. "Edge of Darkness," Walter Huston, Nancy Coleman, Errol Flynn. Ann Sheridan. 11:10 a. m., 1:30, 5:55, 9:15.
Majestic—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 11:43 a. m., 2:48, 5:03, 9:18. Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 7:45.
Modern—"Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 10:40 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.
Orpheum—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.
Paramount—"War Against Mrs Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Eddie Bracken. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.
RKO—Boston—"Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:10, 8:20, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 12:45, 2:55, 5:05, 7:15, 9:30.
Scollay—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. The Omaha Trail," James Craig. 10:18 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.
South Station Theater—"Inside Fascist Spain," "Ashcan Fleet," "Marines in the Making," "Ski Soldiers," "A Maid Made Mad," "Ozzie Nelson and His Band," Latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 12, 3:20, 6:15, 9:55. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 11:50 a. m., 5:18, 8:30.
Telepix—"March of Time—Inside Fascist Spain," "Pete Smith Novelty," "Mountain Climbing," "Athletic Training of Pre-Flight Cadets," "Science," "McFarland Twins and Orchestra." Disney cartoon. Half-hour of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Del Rio. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:05. "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8:55.
Tremont—"Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 9 a. m., 12:30, 4:10, 7:50. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea, Herbert Marshall. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:30.
Uptown—"Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara, Thomas Mitchell. 3:45, 8:10, 9:30.
Washington Street Olympia—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Hard War," Ida Lupino. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert. Continuous 1:30-11.
Allston: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:15, 8:30.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts, John Shepperd.
Coolidge Corner: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon.
Cleveland Circle: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. Continuous 1:45-11.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:50, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 2, 8.
University: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 2:50, 6, 9:25. "We Are the Marines," 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eric Blore. "Man of Courage," Barton McLane.
Codman Square: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda. Continuous from 1:15.
Franklin: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda. Continuous from 1:45.
EVERETT — Capitol: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2, 4:15, 6:35, 8:55. Also Selected Subjects and latest news.
Park: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. Continuous from 1:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee. 3:15, 6:05, 8:45
MALDEN—Granada: "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Parker. 1:58, 5:08, 8:18. "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 3:01, 6:10, 9:21.
Mystic: "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller, Frances Gifford. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Orpheum: "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. 3:35, 6:30, 9:35.
Strand: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 2:55, 5:55, 9:10. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 1:45, 4:48, 8.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. Continuous from 1.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman.
Fellsway: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. Selected Short Subjects.
MELROSE—Melrose: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright.
NATICK—Colonial: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Ann Shirley, Benny Goodman. 1:48, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. Selected Short Subjects. 2, 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Man's World," Marguerite Chapman. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard. 2, 8.
Strand: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 2, 8.
SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
SOMERVILLE—Central Square: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan.
Strand: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Jailhouse Blues," R. Paige, A. Gwynne.
Capitol: "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. "Cat People," Simone Simon, Tom Conway.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:45. Continuous from 4:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 2:05, 7:54. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright. 3:53, 9:38.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joan Parker. Continuous from 3-11.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith, Arlene Judge.
Coolidge: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "News and Shorts."
WAVERLEY — Strand: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "March of Time's —Inside Fascist Spain." 3:15, and 7:45, daily. Sunday continuous from 5 p. m.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, H. Walker.
WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Saludos Amigos," "Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman. 3:30, 7:36.

Music

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Lea Luboshutz, violinist, and Boris Goldovsky, pianist. 2.
Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery—Eighteenth Victory Concert for members of the armed forces and their guests, sponsored by the USO—Soldiers and Sailors Committee. 4.

Monologue

Copley Theater—Benefit performance for the Boston Stage Door Canteen of original monologues by Beatrice Herford. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Random House." Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:10, 3:45, 6:35, 9
Exeter—"Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce. 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Fenway—"War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 5:15, 9:35. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Eddie Bracken. 1:35, 4:55, 8:08.
Fine Arts—"Ballerina," Mia Slavenska. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. "A Nation Dances." 3, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.
Kenmore—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Tough as They Come," Paul Kelly. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.
Keith Memorial—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 10:18 a. m., 12:40, 3, 5:25, 7:50, 10:30. "Taxi, Mister?" William Bendix. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 4:35, 7, 9:25.
Metropolitan — "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:55. "Edge of Darkness," Walter Huston, Nancy Coleman, Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 11:10 a. m., 1:30, 5:55, 9:15.
Majestic—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 11:43 a. m., 2:48, 5:03, 9:18. Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 7:45.
Modern—"Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 10:40 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.
Orpheum—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.
Paramount—"War Against Mrs Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Eddie Bracken. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.
RKO—Boston—"Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:10, 8:20, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 12:45, 2:55, 5:05, 7:15, 9:30.
Scollay—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. The Omaha Trail," James Craig. 10:18 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.
South Station Theater—"Inside Fascist Spain," "Ashcan Fleet," "Marines in the Making," "Ski Soldiers," "A Maid Made Mad," "Ozzie Nelson and His Band," Latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 12, 3:20, 6:15, 9:55. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 11:50 a. m., 5:18, 8:30.
Telepix—"March of Time—Inside Fascist Spain," "Pete Smith Novelty," "Mountain Climbing," "Athletic Training of Pre-Flight Cadets," "Science," "McFarland Twins and Orchestra." Disney cartoon. Half-hour of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Del Rio. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:05. "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8:55.
Tremont—"Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 9 a. m., 12:30, 4:10, 7:50. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea, Herbert Marshall. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:30.
Uptown—"Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara, Thomas Mitchell. 3:45, 8:10, 9:30.
Washington Street Olympia—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Hard War," Ida Lupino. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert. Continuous 1:30-11.
Allston: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:15, 8:30.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts, John Shepperd.
Coolidge Corner: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon.
Cleveland Circle: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. Continuous 1:45-11.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:50, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 2, 8.
University: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 2:50, 6, 9:25. "We Are the Marines," 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eric Blore. "Man of Courage," Barton McLane.
Codman Square: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda. Continuous from 1:15.
Franklin: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda. Continuous from 1:45.
EVERETT — Capitol: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2, 4:15, 6:35, 8:55. Also Selected Subjects and latest news.
Park: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. Continuous from 1:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Casablanca," Humphrey

Women's Activities: Future Sharing

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The rationing we do today is only another name for the sharing we should do tomorrow, declares Mrs. Harrison Elliott of New York, President of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States.

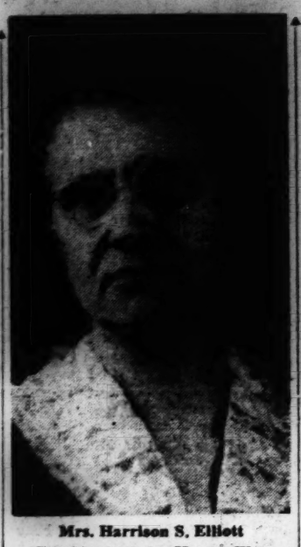
Those who think of fuel and food restrictions in terms of temporary expedients, to be disregarded when the country returns to a peacetime basis, miss the whole point of this war, according to Mrs. Elliott. In doing so, she believes, they are also missing the chance to adjust themselves in advance to the type of world in which they are likely to find themselves after the war.

Mrs. Elliott is in Boston this week end to speak at a conference of camp directors and counselors at the Boston Y. W. C. A. and to discuss with local Y. W. C. A. executives ways of gearing their program more closely to the immediate wartime needs of the women and girls it seeks to serve.

It is only through the intelligent meeting of these current needs, she holds, that the "Y. W." can help make its members aware of the bearing of today's events upon the tomorrow that lies ahead.

In the opinion of Mrs. Elliott, who has been associated with the Y. W. C. A. since 1917, the fact that we have to cut down on consumption of certain things of which we used to have plenty is a case in point. "Here we have a problem that effects every one of us," she says. "Are we going to consider this a temporary inconvenience which we must put up with as a wartime measure and let it go at that, or are we going to realize that this war is being fought, basically, because some nations, our own most of all perhaps, have more and others less than their fair share of this world's goods? If we look at it the latter way—and I believe that Y. W. C. A. has a responsibility to help people see it this way—we will realize that the rationing we do today is only another name for the sharing we should do tomorrow.

"Throughout its whole existence the Y. W. C. A. has held up the ideal of world brotherhood. Here, in so simple a way as rationing, we have the idea brought vividly home to us in concrete form and practically applied."



Mrs. Harrison S. Elliott

President of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States, who is in Boston this week end for a conference of camp directors and counselors at the Boston Y. W. C. A.

One of the most important things to come out of the war situation in the United States today, Mrs. Elliott feels, is the bringing together of various community agencies in a great mutual effort to meet community needs.

"We're learning to co-operate," she affirms "as we've never done before, even in the last war. In this movement toward community co-operation, it is my hope and belief that the Y. W. C. A. can take a leading part."

Among the urgent community matters calling for immediate attention which Mrs. Elliott will discuss with Y. W. C. A. leaders here are the problems precipitated by the war upon the 'teen-age group, and those which confront older women. Among the former, she places delinquency as more serious than is often realized.

In addition to such pressing questions as these, the Y. W. C. A. must take an active part, Mrs. Elliott earnestly believes, in urging the Government to take cognizance of the contribution the women themselves can make to its womanpower program. It is of vital importance, she points out, that women should be ably represented on all boards and committees charged with the responsibility of planning and carrying out this program.

Zonta Dinner

Ten local Zonta Clubs will join in an Intercity Dinner in honor of Miss J. Winifred Hughes, President of Zonta International, on Monday evening at 6:15 o'clock at the Hotel Sheraton. This will be President "Win's" first official address to Clubs in Region A. Representative Leslie B. Cutler, the other speaker on the program, will give a picture of "A Day in the House." Singing will be led by Ruth Brigham, Emma Maurice Tighe, and Mary Livermore Barrows.

Italian Patriotic Tea

Italian residents of Cambridge will take charge next Tuesday of the War Stamp Tea sponsored by the Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff at the Cambridge Boat Club. Hostesses will wear colorful native costumes and the refreshments, made by the Italian women in the City, will remind guests of happy days spent in sunny Italy. From 4 to 6 p. m. The admission is $1 [or more] in war stamps.

Food Supply Talk

Miss Mary Heard will discuss the question "Can the Farmers Feed Us?" at the annual meeting of the Boston League of Women Voters at the Twentieth Century Association on Monday. Luncheon at 12:30 p. m. follows a business meeting at 10:30. Former Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Miss Heard is now Associate Specialist in Information, Division of Information, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The League's Beacon Hill Neighborhood Group will meet at the home of Mrs. Harold Davie, 35 West Cedar Street, at 3:30 p. m. on Monday to discuss "Civil Service vs. Patronage" in the light of the McKellar bill.

Monday and Tuesday Events

Other club activities scheduled for the first of next week include:

Monday

Women's City Club—Annual meeting. Balloting from 11 a. m.; get-together supper, 7 p. m. in the auditorium.

Garden Club of Winthrop — Annual "Bring a Friend" Day with a covered-dish luncheon at the Deane Winthrop barn on Shirley Street, 11 a. m. Mrs. Sarah Lee Whorf will read from a book on birds; flower exhibit for the day in charge of Mrs. E. C. R. Bagley.

D. A. R.—Old North Chapter, luncheon, Hotel Gardner, 12:30 p. m.; annual meeting, 2 p. m., Mrs. Alfred H. Newcomb, Regent, presiding. Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, annual meeting at the Oar and Anchor, 58 Chestnut Street, Quincy, 1 p. m. Mrs. Arthur I. Burgess, Regent, presiding; Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes in charge of entertainment.

Tuesday

Junior League of Boston—Annual meeting, 12:30 p. m., Zero Marlborough Street.

Bingham Woman's Club—Musical program arranged by Mrs. Walter Scott, Chairman of Music, at the home of Mrs. N. Norton Smith, 66 Lincoln Street. Mrs. Roger Stone, President, will preside at the business meeting and Mrs. John J. Crowley will be hostess at the tea following.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Cornelia Van Gouns will give a program of songs and legends about "Holland and the Dutch People," at the clubhouse, 2:30 p. m.

Editor's Note—The rest of the "Calendar" will appear on Tuesday.

Army College Course Tests To Be Repeated at Early Date

War Activities in New England

Servicemen in New England camps who failed to pass the recent college-training examination for the program beginning July 1 will be given another chance within the next few months to qualify for college training, it was disclosed this week by Col. Charles L. Furber, Executive Officer of Fort Devens.

Reporting that nearly 1,000 Devens soldiers took the recent examination, the officer said only 25 per cent attained the minimum mark for the basic college training.

The importance of this college training was emphasized to show that with so many young men called to the colors before they got to college, the Army's college courses remain one of the few opportunities left for higher education.

In a widely applauded move, the Army now allows men to take up specialized college training without being reduced to the rank of private, in case they had attained a higher rating, it was disclosed.

Stat School

Harvard's current class of 100 Army Officer Candidates for commissions as aircraft statisticians is a "midget" one, it was disclosed this week. The class is enrolled at the Harvard Business School.

'Meteorologiste'

Joanne Geroould of Cambridge was one of 16 civilians awarded certificates of competence in meteorology at the University of Chicago's Institute of Meteorology this week; women made up half the group. Sponsored by the United States Weather Bureau, the training supplies civilian experts for weather schools or for the weather service itself.

At the same ceremonies, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University, also conferred certificates on a large number of Air Force weather cadets, who became second lieutenants.

Open House

Open house for men and women in the armed services will be held this evening from 7 until 11 o'clock in the Church of the Covenant, at 67 Newbury Street. Entertainment, games, and refreshments will be provided. Similar socials are planned for each Saturday evening in the coming weeks.

Waac Drive

To speed up recruitment of Waacs in New England, a Civilian Committee has been formed with Miss Marguerite W. Stoddard as chairman. Released for part-time service by the Greater Boston United War Fund, where she is Executive Secretary of the Educational Division and Speakers' Bureau, Miss Stoddard is already at work enrolling volunteer leaders among women's and civic organizations in the six New England States, under the First Service Command.

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Liquidators of Estates, Complete Households, etc.
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON
The First Church of Christ, Scientist
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"Mortals and Immortals"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.
The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above; Second Church (Roxbury) 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2); Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA — First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM — First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON — First Church, Percel Street (1-2)
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-3-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD — First Church, 154 High Street (1-3-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM — First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-3-4)
NEWTON — First Church, 301 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY — First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 148 Broadway Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM — First Church, Cor. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 35 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP — First Church, 108 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN — First Church, 15 Arlington Road (1-2-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service (4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45 (5) Wednesday Eve. except 2nd, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30

Downtown Boston Reading Rooms—Free to the Public
238 Washington Street, Opp. Mills. 84 Berkeley St., Little Building
Entrance also 24 Province St.
Cor. Berkeley and Tremont Streets
99 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are cordially invited to attend the services and use the Reading Rooms.

Big Rise Seen In Aid To Handicapped

Twenty times as many physically handicapped persons will be placed in jobs in New England war industry this year as two years ago, Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, forecast here today.

"They are making a definite contribution to the war effort," Mr. Smith reported. "They are making good on their jobs. Some had been off the labor market for years. Many will now be able to be permanently self-supporting.

"They are doing such work as operating lathes, screw machines and milling machines, working as ordnance inspectors, accountants, timekeepers and cost clerks, ship carpenters, foremen and personnel managers, serving as laborers in machine shops and foundries, and performing a great number of other jobs not customarily filled by handicapped workers.

"They are operating practically every type of machine tool which is used in a war manufacturing plant.

Wounded Men

"We have also placed already a number of men wounded in the present war and discharged with disabilities.

"We are trying to build a strong foundation among employers for the larger responsibility that will come when more of our men return from military service with handicaps and need special adjustment to industry.

"With an eye to this need we have selected as State supervisors of the United States Employment Service in five of the New England States men who are disabled veterans of the last war.

"Many of the handicapped we are placing are being given vocational training. They are eligible for all the war training courses which prepare persons for war production work.

"Hundreds of new types of jobs are being opened to the handicapped for the first time. They are often placed in vocations that in the past have been filled only by the thoroughly able-bodied. To aid in placements, several thousand jobs in the major war industries have been analyzed for their physical requirements.

"Women as well as men are being placed.

"Attendance of the handicapped at their jobs is usually better than that of the non-handicapped as far as regularity is concerned."

Placed 6,974

In 1941 the New England States found work for 1,151 of the physically handicapped and in 1942 for 6,974.

During the first three months of this year 5,358 were placed. At the rate the Employment Service is now going, it will place in the vicinity of 25,000 this year, Mr. Smith estimated.

Entrance of the handicapped into industry is being helped by jobs being broken down into single operations and by employers modifying their specifications as to physical standards.

The record number of placements is promoted by the War Manpower Commission's regional office here through its United States Employment Service offices in New England, Mr. Smith noted.

In each of the 93 local employment offices through this region, one person has been designated as an interviewer to render special service to the handicapped applicants.

"Mrs. Marion Coppock was given this assignment in the Boston Office of the Employment Service," the War Manpower Director added. "She and her two assistants have become crusaders. More placements of the handicapped are made right here in the Boston office than in the entire states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

"In January this year the Boston office placed 430, in February 500, in March 675 and in April 524—2,129 so far this year. This is nearly twice the figure for all New England for 1941.

"The three leading offices in New England are Boston, New Haven and Providence. Boston consistently leads and the other two alternate for second place.

"Employers are not taking any risk in employing physically handicapped persons, but are adding to their staff competent and productive workers."

Radcliffe Plans For Abbreviated Exercises May 21

"Women in American Life: War Activities and Post-War Possibilities" will be discussed by graduates of Radcliffe College next Friday as the first item on the Commencement program announced today.

The two-day conference will conclude just before the formal luncheon, replacing the traditional Alumnae Dinner, at the Hotel Continental, on Alumnae Day, May 22, at 1:15 p. m.

Representatives of nearly 50 classes will rally as hostesses to the Class of '43 and candidates for graduate degrees. Miss Ada L Comstock, celebrating her twentieth year as Radcliffe President, will be guest of honor.

Suspended because of the war are the traditional Alumnae Show, Miss Comstock's reception, and the Triennial, Silver Anniversary, and Contemporaries Suppers.

The 25-year class, however, will hold a Silver Anniversary Tea at Agassiz House on May 22 at 4 o'clock, with Mrs. Elsie Gleason Buckingham as chairman.

Final event on the Commencement program for alumnae is the Graduate Chapter Luncheon at the Cock Horse on Wednesday, May 26.

Drama in Greek At Wellesley

Wellesley College students, with the aid of faculty members, will present "the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus in the Hay Outdoor Theater Saturday afternoon, May 22, at 3:30. Receipts from the performance will be given to the Greek War Relief Association.

Music in the Greek manner has been composed by Barbara Trask of the Wellesley College Department of Music. Masks will be worn as they were in the Greek performances of the tragedy. Choral singing will be by the Wellesley College Madrigal Group.

This is the first time since 1938 that the Hay Outdoor Theater has been used for a Greek drama, and the first time that Wellesley students have attempted to produce a play entirely in Greek.

Camp Fire Girls In Spring Council

More than 100 Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston received special recognition this afternoon at an annual Spring Council Fire held at the Girls Latin School. National Honors for length of membership, service, and accomplishment in the national "Thriftee" Serve by Saving Project were presented to more than 60 girls.

Ranks in the Camp Fire organization, whose watchword is "Work, Health, and Love," were conferred on 60 girls and volunteer leaders, including 40 Trail Seekers, 10 Wood Gatherers, 7 Fire Makers, and 3 Torch Bearers. Winners of the latter, which is the highest rank, were Miss M. Goldeth Myers of Boston, a Guardian; Edith Roud and Michelena Siragusa, both of the Boston Horizon Club.

Impressive candle lighting ceremonies carried out the theme of the Council Fire, "Service to Country." Lester W. Dearborn, President of the Council for Greater Boston, spoke briefly on "I Am an American Day." Mrs. Helen Thorup of West Roxbury was Chairman.

They Slick Up for Boston Visit

Chester Photo Service

Elephants and Everythin' Coming in Circus

How the big powerful animals—without which a circus just wouldn't be a circus—do enjoy a shower bath. When the water wagons of the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus make the rounds, the huge, hulking elephants gather at the troughs to give themselves a spraying. Over and over again, they fill their trunks and throw cascades of water over their backs. The Circus opens at Boston Garden on Monday night, with all seats sold to first-nighters who purchased War Bonds to obtain admission.

Scrap for 20 Destroyers By June 30 Is Maine Plan

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

The counties of the State of Maine intend to gather up enough scrap metal by June 30 to build 20 destroyers. Each one of the 13 counties is after scrap for one destroyer. Penobscot and Aroostook Counties, because of their potential farm scrap, expect to produce two and three destroyers and more, respectively.

To stimulate the drive, the Bath Iron Works, appropriately enough, has offered prizes to be awarded to the counties and communities collecting the largest amounts of scrap metal in proportion to population. The contest will extend through Oct. 31, and will be open to every community having a local salvage committee affiliated with the Maine Salvage Committee.

Credit, Too, for Motorists

Civilian defense volunteers who helped to form car pools and otherwise aided the cause of mileage rationing in New England, can take part of the credit for the victory in North Africa. Every drop of gasoline saved by those who "shared the ride" and gave up their customary Sunday ride, found its way into the tanks of planes and the various types of military vehicle that brought about the surrender of Rommel's Army.

Hartford Well Protected

Hartford will be well covered by police protection in the event of bombings or other wartime disasters despite the fact that the armed forces have claimed nearly two thirds of the members of the City's auxiliary police force, according to Chief Charles J. Hallissey, Chairman of the Police Affairs Committee of the Hartford War Council. The shortage is more than counterbalanced by a carefully worked-out plan of action and by frequent drills and refresher courses.

The emergency plan sends preassigned details into each of the City's five zones as well as to headquarters, and officers into 29 officially designated air-raid shelters. At the signal each man knows where to report. Each zone has its designated assembly point which functions as a center for the area. A commander is in charge of each zone center. During an actual emergency men may be moved from zone to zone. Transfers are ordered by radio communication. The force reporting to headquarters is instantly available to any duty in any section.

Woman in Salvage Post

Because women are playing an increasingly important part in salvage, the Vermont Salvage Committee has appointed Mrs. H. W. Warner of Rutland to the State staff. She will be in charge of household salvage of tin cans, waste fats and silk stockings. An intensive tin-can drive is already under way in Rutland, and throughout the State it is intended to step up collections of waste fats. It has been estimated that at present only three out of every 10 Vermont housewives are salvaging their fats.

Forest Protection Group

Claremont, N. H., has an organized forest fire-fighting company, comprising 30 high school boys of 16 years or a little older. After a course of training from Lieut. William Burr of the regular department, the boys became so enthusiastic over the work and aims of the service that they organized their own company, elected their own officers, and hold regular meetings twice a month.

Call 'Paul Revere'

Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, in presenting certificates for meritorious service to 205 members of the staff of Providence's district warning center, referred to them as "Paul Reveres of 1942 and 1943." The men had completed a year of service at the center, their teams being on duty nightly from 10 p. m. to 8 a. m.

The Governor told them they had it in their power "to bring to alarm and self-protection" a far greater number of men and women than were warned by Paul Revere on his famous ride. Warning that "we cannot relax for one moment in our vigilance," he said he had been told by high military authorities that the danger of enemy raids would not be over until United States troops had landed in Europe and occupied the enemy's own territory.

Springfield Drills

Teams comprising members of the auxiliary fire force in Springfield, Mass., have been holding competitive drills with the result that two teams, winners of the semifinals, will meet next week in a final competition for a cup and individual prizes. When continued warm weather permits, a series of outdoor drills will be held to determine the permanent possessor of the cup.

Important Dates For Consumers

May 17 and June 1—New reduced retail prices on meats will go into effect on a community-wide basis.

June 1—New War Ration Book No. 3 will be issued about June 1 on basis of mailed applications.

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "E," "F," and "G" stamps in War Ration Book Two, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish. These stamps will expire on May 31.

May 16—Red "H" stamps become valid.

May 23—Red "J" stamps become valid.

All May stamps will expire on May 31.

Canned Goods

May 31—Blue Stamps "G, "H" and "J" will expire.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

Today—Applications for sugar for canning may be made at local boards.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5, coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupon now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires

Today—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

May 31—Final date for second inspection of C bookholders' tires and truck tires.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book One—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Engineer Honored

The New England Section of the Illuminating Engineering Society will tender a reception tonight at the Hotel Sheraton, Boston, to its National President, R. B. Brown, Jr., and to Mrs. Brown. It marks the first occasion in many years when the President of the Society has been a New England man.

Monday Night Sees Circus Open for a 2-Week Stay

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus will open for a two-week stand at the Boston Garden on Monday night—with all seats for the first performance sold weeks ago to purchasers of War Bonds at prices ranging from $25 for second-balcony to $1,000 each for box seats.

Traveling on its own trains, with the Office of Defense Transportation's green light beaming ahead, the "Greatest Show on Earth" will arrive in the Boston & Maine Railroad yards on Sunday afternoon, coming directly from New York City, where it has been showing for more than a month at Madison Square Garden.

Immediately after arrival in the City, the Big Show will be unloaded and the haul to Boston Garden will begin, the elephants leading. Along with 50 of the huge pachyderms will be Mr. and Mrs. Gargantua the Great, and hundreds of horses, ponies, dogs, and wild animals. Hundreds of clowns, too, and bareback riders, aerialists, acrobats, jugglers, and equilibrists.

Super-feature and super-spectacle of this year's performance is "Let Freedom Ring," in which the United Nations march and engage in festive ceremonials, garbed in native holiday finery, rich and dazzling, exultant in the vision of happy tomorrows, when "The Four Freedoms" shall be shared alike by all the peoples of the earth.

Then will come the signal to "hold your horses." In all its resplendent immensity, a nostalgic novelty, a fond reproduction of the circus street parade at the turn of the century, with its bandwagons, red, silver, and gold cages, tableaux wagons, clown carts, floats, chariots, lumbering elephants, and—the steam calliope.

There are dozens of other features, too—Lalage, lovely new star of the Big Show, heading a new 60-girl aerial ballet; the Changing of the Guard, with 50 Coldstream Guard elephants and 50 Coldstream Guard girls in gorgeous regimentals, in smartly paced marches and formations; and Drums of Victory, a sensational Grand Finale—an emotional block-buster which ends the 1943 performance of the Greatest Show on Earth on a high note of patriotic exaltation.

Many old favorites and scores of new acts will feature afternoon and evening performances which will continue at the Boston Garden through the next two weeks. Special reserved sections for War Bond purchasers were sold out several days ago for each day of the longer-than-usual stay of the Big Show.

The 1943 Show has been produced by Robert, Aubrey, and Mrs. Charles Ringling, all of whom are now back in direct supervision of the Circus. The specialty numbers staged by John Murray Anderson surpass anything which the Big Show has done in this line in the past, and run into a cost of $325,000.

Back by demand to delight the children of America, especially those over 30, is the old clown Fire House, with its clanging midget fire engines and ladder trucks, its clamor and clown cops, its ridiculous fire nets—all back in new form and garb, but still the same old preposterously funny clown fire house.

The Wallendas, daring equilibrists on the high wire, are in the Big Show again this year, in thrilling new achievements aloft. Also, there will be a return of Dr. H. Ostermaier's world-renowned horse ballet, featuring Doheos, the White Wingless Pegasus.

Other well-known acts include Elly Ardelty, Russian Bird of Paradise, flying trapeze equilibrist; the Naittos, Chinese wizards of the tight wire; the Shyrettos, acrobatic dancers on unicycles; the three world-famous Flying Concello troupes, and other too numerous to tabulate—800 internationally known artists in all.

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A new service has been made available to you. Parents desiring assistance in selecting a camp to which to send a boy or girl this summer are invited to interview a representative of the School and Camp Section of the Advertising Department of The Christian Science Monitor at One, Norway Street, Boston.
May 20 and 21
10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Please inquire at information desk in the lobby or telephone for appointment

Americans Press Battle for Attu

Continued from Page 1

tum bombers on the Sardinian port of Olbia resulted in three ships being sunk and others, including a large tanker, being severely damaged, the communiqué said. Hits also were scored on the docks and the industrial area of the port.

At the same time, fighter bombers swept over the northern part of Sardinia, bombing and strafing the airfield and port of Alghero and the harbor of Porto Torres and vital points on the railroad.

These daylight forays followed an assault on the night of May 13 by the RAF's Wellingtons and a daylight attack May 14 by United States bombers against Cagliari, in the southern part of the island, and a blow by the RAF's heavy bombers on Messina, Sicily.

Meanwhile, Cairo dispatches reported that the repeated 100-bomber raids on the little fortress island of Pantelleria off Cap Bon, Tunisia, and a shattering naval bombardment apparently had knocked out that base's lone airfield.

Allied pilots said no enemy craft had been seen on the airdrome recently, and apparently the Axis had ceased air operations there.

Two Allied planes were lost in all these bomber assaults on Sardinia, Sicily, and the Italian mainland, the communiqué said.

The official bulletin, in recounting Allied naval operations off the Tunisian coast, said 4 enemy merchant ships, an Italian destroyer, 3 small tramp steamers, a transport barge, a small fishing vessel, and numerous small boats, most of them attempting to carry troops in an evacuation, were sunk "during the critical period of April 30 to May 12."

Some 490 men, including a German general, were made prisoner, the communique said.

In a message to his ships, Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, British Commander in Chief of Allied naval operations in the Mediterranean, said "it was a tribute to them that even in the desperate circumstances in which the enemy found themselves no real effort was made to evacuate by sea, and that the few who made the attempt were soon intercepted by ships on patrol."

Leclerc Receives Giraud in Bizerte

By the Associated Press

London, May 15

The Algiers Radio announced today that Gen. Henri Giraud, French High Commissioner for North Africa, made his official entry into recaptured Bizerte yesterday morning and was received by Gen. Jacques Leclerc, the Fighting French leader, and others.

[Leclerc is the pseudonym of the Fighting French General who led de Gaullist forces in a thrust up through the Libyan desert from Lake Chad and joined the British Eighth Army at Tripoli.]

North Pacific:

Attu Considered Step In March on Tokyo

American soldiers and sailors, fighting for several days for possession of Attu in the Aleutian Islands, stood out today as the possible vanguard of a mighty force the country expects eventually to sweep on to Tokyo.

The lack of fresh news from Attu, which lies at the western end of the long string of islands pointing across the North Pacific to the Japanese homeland, caused no apparent worry in Washington where hopes for success were buoyed by the belief that the High Command would not have ordered the operation without making arrangements fairly sure of winning through, by the statement by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, that "it is going very satisfactorily," and by Japanese dispatches speaking of "crack" American forces landing in numbers superior to the defenders, a possible face-saving-in-advance idea.

This optimistic prospect increased the tone of confidence already injected into the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences by the tremendous Allied triumph in North Africa. At the same time, it gave fresh support to speculation that prosecution of the Pacific war will not be allowed to lag because of the concentration of major forces in the European theater.

The attack on Attu, requiring many ships and thousands of men, was regarded as conclusive evidence that ships and men are available in great numbers for offensive action against the Japanese, since for such an objective the American Command could not afford to weaken its positions elsewhere along the 5,000-mile battleline.

With regard to the enemy's position on Kiska, two alternative courses for the American offensive appeared possible. Outflanked by an American force at Attu, the Japanese on Kiska could be cut off from food, ammunition, and reinforcements and left to the miseries of starvation and the destruction of heavy bombing attacks from Amchitka. Or an expedition could be launched against Kiska, either during or after the battle for Attu, to wipe out the enemy force, which some authorities estimate as high as 10,000 men, in combat.

Which course is followed probably will depend on the strategic advantages gained by the possession of Attu and Amchitka and the manner in which those fit into plans for future operations in the North Pacific.

Meanwhile in the South Pacific, 17 out of 25 Japanese Zeros were intercepted and shot down on May 13 over the Russell Islands. Two more probably were destroyed by American fighter planes, South Pacific Headquarters reported.

Five American planes were lost in the brisk aerial action but pilots of two of these were rescued.

Headquarters also announced a series of "very effective" raids on the night of May 13 on Buin, enemy base on the southern extremity of Bougainville Island in the Northern Solomons.

The Japanese also tried a light night raid on Guadalcanal but lost 75 per cent of their planes in this effort.

Russia:

Soviet Repulses Leningrad Attack

A sharp new German attack on Leningrad, preceded by a heavy artillery barrage, was reported by Red Star, official Russian Army newspaper, in dispatches from the front.

Following the heavy barrage, German infantry advanced toward the City in what the dispatch described as "chains" of men.

Russian troops met the attack with heavy fire that resulted in heavy losses, but the Germans continued to attack, the newspaper said.

The Germans made seven additional attacks during the day, attempting to breach Russian lines in the Leningrad area, Red Star said, and breaking through to fortifications at one point. Russians rushed reinforcements to the area, however, the newspaper said, and "the enemy group was exterminated."

In the Kuban, the Red Army continued its intensive artillery bombardment of German-held Novorossisk, but there was little other action.

In other battle areas of the Kuban Delta, fighting slackened somewhat although there was active raiding in salt marshes near the Sea of Azov.

The furious air war continued up and down the front with Russians bombing, shelling, and machine-gunning railway lines, stations, and junctions behind German lines. Night after night Soviet airmen have been pounding junctions, but trains moving up tremendous quantities of supplies for the German soldiers continue to arrive.

Russian bombers attacked German-held rail stations on the night of May 13 at Orel, Korochye, Lissensk, Voroshavo, Lozovaya, and Urbantseveo, Moscow announced in a broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor in London.

Continent:

Allied Air Raids Shake All Reich

A four-ply sweep by American bombers May 14 in the greatest force they have mustered in the war topped off two days of record-shattering aerial blows at German-occupied Europe from the east, south and west, and some observers in London regarded the aerial offensive May 15 as the curtain raiser for the battle for Europe.

British patrols kept the air offensive going on the night of May 14 with intruder flights over Northern France. The British Air Ministry said two enemy planes were destroyed and that railway targets and a supply ship were attacked.

In addition to sending out the greatest number of planes in a single day, the American Air Forces engaged in a round-trip flight of more than 1,000 miles to blast the German naval and submarine base at Kiel. It marked their deepest penetration of Europe.

In closely co-ordinated supporting attacks, American heavy units bombed the former General Motors plant in Antwerp and a large German airfield and repair station at Courtrai, Belgium. Medium bombers made successful low-level attacks on industrial targets at Velzen, near Haarlem, in the Netherlands.

The tremendous explosive power dumped from coastal France through Germany to German-occupied Western Russia and on Mediterranean bases since May 12 can best be pictured by these figures:

When Hitler threw his aerial might at London in an effort to knock out Britain from the war, 7,500 tons of bombs were dropped during 94 raids.

In 48 hours, beginning with the night of May 12, the RAF alone dumped almost 5,000 tons of explosives on German communication lines, factories, and naval bases.

The weight of explosives dropped by American bombers in their unprecedented raids May 14, and of the Russian attacks May 12 and 13 on German rail and concentration centers in Western Russia and Warsaw, Poland, have not been revealed. Neither have figures been made public on the heavy May 13 raids on Axis Mediterranean bases in Sardinia and Sicily, and on Naples, Italy.

The American mass and distance records followed up an RAF record for a single night's operations in which 3,000 tons of bombs were showered on the night of May 13 on Berlin, the Ruhr Valley, and on Czechoslovakia, almost double the bomb load the RAF had delivered on any previous night. The RAF dropped more than 1,500 tons of block-busters on Duisburg in the industrial Ruhr on the night of May 12.

American announced losses in the day's operations were 11 bombers and four fighters.

The German Radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said that 10 planes were shot down during the attack on Kiel.

Enemy losses were not announced, but one report said a formation of United States bombers destroyed "a considerable number of fighters."

South Pacific:

Japan Sustains Heavy Air Losses

Japan has lost 125 planes, shot down or badly damaged, out of slightly more than 300 risked in large-scale raids in the Southwest Pacific since April 11, Allied Headquarters in Australia announce.

On that date, the enemy air force opened an erratic outburst of mass attacks by sending 45 planes against Oro Bay, New Guinea, losing 23. On May 14, 45 more planes attacked that same Allied base 50 miles below Buna on the Papuan Peninsula. The communiqué reported that 16 planes were shot down for certain and six others probably were destroyed.

In between those dates, the Japanese struck with 105 planes on April 12 at Port Moresby, New Guinea, losing 37; sent upwards of 100 planes against Milne Bay, New Guinea, on April 14, losing 30; and 51 planes against Darwin, Australia, May 2, losing 13.

Allied losses reported in that area for similar raids have been far under 10 per cent.

On the aerial offensive side, Allied bombers delivered particularly heavy blows on airdromes at Gasmata, New Britain, and Wewak, New Guinea, cratering the Gasmata runway so effectively that the enemy must make repairs before it can be used. Typical of special tasks carried out daily by single planes, a Liberator blasted a bridge on the Kumul River on the vital road between Wewak and Madang.

Tunis in Holiday Mood

Associated Press Radiophoto from United States Army

A Change That Came Overnight

The Tunisian Capital puts on gala attire to greet the Allied conquerors, with its buildings bedecked with French tricolors, which evidently had been successfully hidden during the German occupation.

Week's War Moves by Allies Point to Full World Offensive

Continued from Page 1

meeting was the planning of a fall campaign in Burma to reopen the supply line to China.

At the same time it was disclosed that a staff conference was going on in Cairo this week. That could only mean plans and preparations for new operations in the Eastern Mediterranean. Plans for that theater of war suggest Crete or the Balkans.

Also, during the week, it was announced that Admiral William F. Halsey of the Southern Pacific Command had made a trip to Australia to confer with Gen. Douglas MacArthur of the Southwest Pacific Command about "combined operations." That implies one thing above all else—Rabaul, which from the opening of the Guadalcanal campaign has been the obvious objective of any northward movement from either the Australian or the South Pacific area, since Rabaul is the key Japanese base in that entire area.

Thus, in addition to the conclusion of one successful campaign and the actual opening of two more, there are obvious public indications of three others being planned.

Those six campaigns, completed, under way or projected, give this war a more unified global character than it has ever yet achieved. They touch every theater. They indicate a global concept of strategy which co-ordinates and integrates the needs and the opportunities of all theaters. They indicate that United Nations arms are actually capable of contemplating offensive operations in all parts of the world and actually capable of conducting operations on three fronts at the same time.

No Lull in Mediterranean

The conclusion of the Tunisian campaign by no means resulted in even a temporary lull in the Mediterranean. An important part of the new air offensive was delivered in the central part of that theater against the outlying island defenses of Italy.

As soon as the last defenses around Tunisia had cracked over last week end the air forces which had opened the way for ground troops were roving over Sicily, Sardinia, Pantelleria and Southern Italy, producing a state of such tension in Rome that all Italy was filled with rumors that the Government had collapsed.

Those rumors apparently were not literally true, but they reflected the fact that United Nations striking power, instead of resting after Tunisia, was striking out at once in directions which carried the bleakest kind of implications to the Fascist Government of Benito Mussolini, whose last shred of prestige was based on the sole fact that Italian troops had held out in Tunisia a few hours longer than German troops.

Whether the air raids on the Southern Italian area presage a landing either on the islands or on Italy itself is problematical. Italy is no longer any real asset to Germany, except in the negative sense that Italy's departure from the Axis would involve a severe loss of prestige.

Question of Prestige

In fact, the most important reason for invading Italy now would be to gain for the United Nations the prestige of conquering one of the two original Axis powers and an actual, continental country.

There would be some advantage in having air bases just south of the Alps. It would also open the way to a move across the Mediterranean into Yugoslavia, or would protect the flank of any movement into the Balkans. But those advantages have to be weighed against the fact that taking Italy would require feeding 45,000,000 Italians at a time when United Nations food resources are beginning to feel some strain—and just when we may soon need food for friends such as the Greeks, who are in greater need of food than are the Italians.

Further, it might be of more advantage to have Italy come over to the Allies of its own necessity than to take it by force—if it could break loose from the occupying German force. Italy's army, after its heavy succession of losses of its best troops in Greece, Russia and Africa is no longer a serious military factor in the war. The best divisions it had are gone. Those that are left are second-line in quality of men and even lower down the scale in quality of equipment.

The Italian Fleet still is a factor in the Mediterranean, but a vastly diminished factor as a result of the enormous increase in United Nations air power in that area since the conclusion of the Tunisian campaign. It still is in a position to harass our convoys going through the Straits of Sicily, but only at the risk of coming under the enormously powerfully land-based air cover from the African shores.

Out in the Pacific the landing on Attu is under way. Few shores in the world are more inhospitable than those rocky cliffs of the Western Aleutians which rise from an icy sea into dank fog. They are not covered by the slimy jungles of a Guadalcanal. They are not, in fact, covered by anything but a few low bushes called crowberry and about 10,000 Japanese who have been there long enough to have edged machine guns into every crevice in the rocks.

It is inevitably a dangerous and a risky operation. It is as imperative a one at this stage as Guadalcanal was when made because, like Guadalcanal, Attu has a new Japanese landing strip nearing completion. If we waited until Attu and Kiska were both operating bases for land-based aircraft we would have faced the same risks to our position in the North Pacific that we would have faced in the South Pacific had we left Guadalcanal in enemy hands.

Defensive Move

Therefore the operation is primarily defensive. It had to be done to remove a threat to Dutch Harbor and a threat of a Japanese creeping offensive which might conceivably have someday reached all the way across the Aleutian chain to Alaska.

We move on Attu, which is 190 miles farther away than Kiska, before Kiska because Attu is the supply base for Kiska. If it falls into our hands Kiska must fall as well. On a very small scale here is the first application of the theory that it is not necessary to take each island in front of you one by one. Instead you cut behind the immediate island facing you to its source of supply and leave it hanging on a severed vine to wither and drop into your hands.

If we take these Islands, we will no longer be on the defensive in the Northern Pacific. Attu is 600 miles from Dutch Harbor. In the other direction it is 630 miles to Paramushir which is the Japanese equivalent of Dutch Harbor, an advance base at the northern tip of the Kurile Islands which are themselves the extension northward of the main Japanese archipelago. Our threat to Paramshir will then replace the Japanese threat to Pearl Harbor. What is more, our potential contact with the nearest Russian base at Petropavlosk on the Kamchatka peninsula will be restored.

'Forts' Load Wings With 'Block Busters'

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Taking a tip from the conversion of speedy fighter planes into light bombers, the Army Air Forces have developed a wing-loading technique to double the striking power of American four-engined bombers, officers disclosed May 14.

Both the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress and the Consolidated B-24 Liberator have been adapted to carry a two-ton "block buster" under each wing, as well as to increase slightly the bomb-bay capacity—thus lifting their total bomb load from 3½ and 4 tons to 10 tons.

The shift involves reduction and redistribution of the fuel load, and the greater bomb capacity is achieved only at the cost of considerable range, as well as a smaller loss of both speed and altitude. But it gives the Flying Fortress and the Liberator a one-ton edge over Britain's Lancaster, which previously carried the largest load of explosives.

There was no indication that any of the modified bombers yet had seen action, but officers said the change-over passed the experimental stage weeks ago and has been approved as a standard procedure.

British Home Guards 'Strut' In Honor Duty at Palace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 15—Mounting guard at Buckingham Palace yesterday were members of Britain's Home Guard—the volunteer army of ordinary citizens who rallied 400,000 strong in two weeks in May, 1940, ready if need be to meet the might of an invading German Army.

It was the Home Guard's third anniversary. Throughout the day the metropolitan Home Guard enjoyed the honor of strutting outside the Palace where usually Britain's slickest professional Guards Regiments are on duty.

The King and Queen came out to watch the ceremony of the Home Guard taking over duties from the Scots Guards.

The Guards paced their Palace beats smartly and with dignity which impressed the throng of passersby — cockneys, American soldiers, Dominion airmen, Indians, bemedaled Poles, and Free Frenchmen.

These soldierly Guards at the Palace represented a great Home Guard army now numbering some 1,600,000 men whose task of defending Britain is held no less important today.

Their soldierliness now represents one of the greatest feats of unpaid and devoted duty this country has ever achieved. For through three years hard-worked farm hands and city workers alike have given up a great proportion of their spare time to learning drill tactics, shooting, and every aspect of modern warfare.

Practically every able-bodied Briton between the ages of 17 to 65 is today a member of either the Home Guard, the ARP, or the fire-fighting services.

The original task of the Home Guard was to deal with parachutists before they could collect into organized bodies, to guard important factories, railways communications, to man tank blocks in roads to prevent sabotage, and to counteract any possible "fifth column" activities.

Today their duties would be much the same save that they are far more closely co-ordinated with the Army Command.

Prices and Your Purse: Dates for New Ceilings

Continued from Page 1

board. Not as many questions will be asked as last year and allotments will be made in denominations of one, three, five, and 10 pounds so housewives can spread their sugar buying over the entire season instead of making a single large purchase as they did last year.

Trade Trick

A storekeeper cannot force you to buy sherbert in order to get bulk or packaged ice cream, the OPA and War Food Administration ruled this week.

This trade trick, in widespread use around New York and some other cities, was called a violation of the express prohibition against tie-in sales under the general maximum price regulation.

Fewer Silver Patterns

Brides won't find the usual wide variety of patterns in silver-plated flatware to choose from this year. New patterns are not being developed and most old ones are being discontinued until the war is over. To make the silver available to them go as far as possible, most silver-plated flatware manufacturers are restricting production to the most essential items—knives, forks, and teaspoons. Frills such as oyster forks, bouillon spoons and butter knives will be scarce for the duration.

Foresight

There will be no gasoline for pleasure cruising this summer even on little motorboats at amusement parks.

"We do not see how we can have both pleasure cruises this summer and warm homes next winter," said the Office of Price Administration.

Joyful Note

Here's a note for youngsters to show their composition teachers: "Schools and colleges were urged today by the Government Division of WPB to join the movement to conserve paper."

Coupon Ethics

If you don't spend all your food ration coupons, you're not supposed to give them away, but OPA officials say you can buy food and give that away. No. 17 shoe coupon can be used by anybody in a family.

U. S. Library Gifts To South Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 15—Gifts of United States publications to a number of libraries in each of the 20 Latin American Republics are being made through a $100,000 program of the American Library Association and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington.

The program was launched after Latin Americans, resident alien and returned visitors had said that United States books and periodicals were difficult to obtain in the neighboring republics, and that they are more expensive than either the home product or those which were imported from Europe before the war.

University, college, school, public and special libraries are receiving the gifts. National libraries and U. S. cultural institutes are not included because of other provisions for their needs. Libraries have been invited to submit requirements for books to the American Library Association's Books for Latin America office in Washington, D. C. Requests have already begun to arrive and are being turned over to publishers and dealers to be filled. Only books in English by United States authors and U. S. periodicals are being sent, but there are no other restrictions. Participating libraries have complete freedom of selection. The gifts include fiction, nonfiction, children's books, reference books, new and old books.

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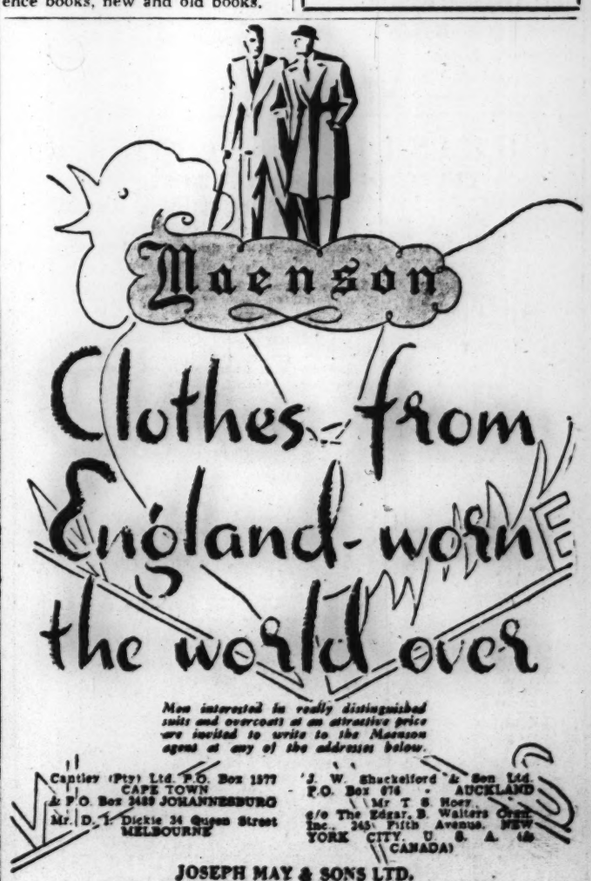

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Greek Air-Sea Ministry Tells Hope of Liberation

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, May 13—Significance of the latest move of the Greek Government in exile in placing its Ministry of Air and Sea on a permanent footing isn't being lost here. It is indicative not only of growth in the war strength of one of the hardest fighting of the smaller Allied powers but also of the rising hope that the day of Hellenic liberation may not be too long delayed.

Although the Greeks have fought magnificently on land and sea and in the air as part of the British forces and will continue as such, it is believed the new setup will help co-ordinate and identify the effort of already considerable Hellenic forces known to be in the Middle East.

This step is in line with British and American policy of encouraging exiled governments to participate as much as is feasible in the direction of military affairs affecting their nationals. It has been pointed out that this stimulates resistance in occupied countries and that, looking ahead, the presence of permanent ministeries will facilitate integration of guerrilla forces now resisting throughout Europe into a main body of Allied forces when the time comes to invade the continent.

Ministry Now Justified

Sophocles Venizelos, new Minister of Air and Sea, explained that previously his work had been handled through the office of the Vice-President of the Greek Government but that the Hellenic war effort is now sufficiently important to justify establishment of a separate ministry.

What is more Mr. Venizelos just arrived here from the United States and has been in close contact with American officials. He is in good position to know the extent of lend-lease military aid which Greek forces can expect from the other side of the Atlantic.

Having borne almost the entire brunt of the war in the Middle East and Western Europe during nearly three years, the British are prepared to welcome all developments which are capable of lifting some of the military burden from their backs and transferring it to allies anxious to help in liberation of their occupied territory. This does not mean, however, any dimunition in Allied coordination, which is recognized as affording the quickest means of final victory.

To Greek officials here it is symbolic that the present move, promising greater Hellenic war effort, coincides with the Axis defeat in North Africa, since it was but two years ago that the Greeks and their British allies were faced with a similar situation during their setback in Greece.

It is small wonder that Greeks here are now enjoying a new wave of hope despite the suffering known to be going on within Greece.

Speaking of the Greek war effort after German defeat on the continent of Europe, Mr. Venizelos expressed determination that his countrymen "fight alongside the United States in the Pacific area and with such other nations of the United Nations, regardless of sacrifices, until final victory." In this connection Mr. Venizelos said that if the United States would furnish names of its airmen executed by the Japanese, Greece would honor them suitably.

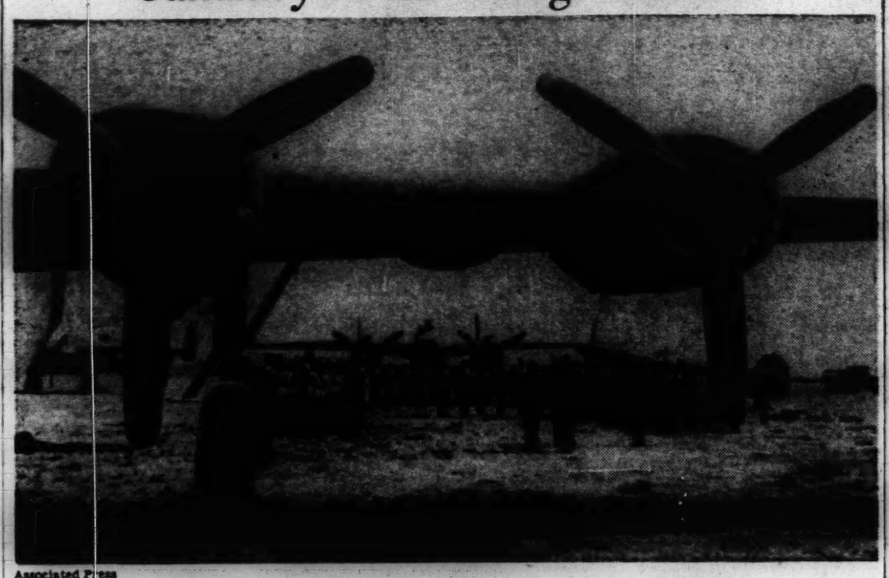
Sea Aid for Allies

As an example of how Greece is able to lift a portion of the present burden from the British in the Mediterranean area and elsewhere, Mr. Venizelos disclosed Greek destroyers, covettes and submarines are now in operation. In addition, squadrons of Greek-manned planes are aiding in extremely important coastal patrol work.

It is anticipated that formation of the new Greek Ministry of Air and Sea, coinciding with increased Allied war production, will permit sizable expansion of the Greek naval and air force.

In one important way the presence of Mr. Venizelos in the Greek Government can be considered as broadening the latter's base. Son of the famous Greek Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, the present bearer of the name has shared his father's intense democratic sentiments and has been in the United States since 1938. His presence in Cairo is taken as an indication that fierce internal splits which existed during the Metaxas dictatorship are on the way to settlement. In any event, it is certain that the force of Mr. Venizelos' name will bring renewed encouragement to patriots within Greece.

Gallantry in Air Brings Awards



Associated Press

Plane Provides Fitting Frame for Picture in China

Fliers of the United States forces, who have distinguished themselves in air action, receive awards in a ceremony at an advanced American air base in China. Such ceremonies have been held in various theaters of World War II.

Council Changes Aid Indian Regime

By C. K. Cumming
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, May 15—Recent changes in the Viceroy's Executive Council are expected to bring to the Government a considerable increase in administrative ability and debating strength.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's wide experience will find appropriate scope in the Supply Department and he is also an able and persuasive speaker.

The new Commerce member, Sir M. Azizul Haque, has not merely a pleasing personality, which made him so popular as High Commissioner in both India and London, but also is reputed to have the capacity for extremely hard work. That should stand him in good stead as his large portfolio will include not merely Commerce but the recently formed Industries Department, and presumably the Food Department as well.

Roy and Khare

Sir K. Roy, now Advocate General of Bengal, who succeeds Sir Sultan Ahmed as Law Member, is said to be a very able lawyer, while Dr. N. B. Khare, who takes over the portfolio for Indians Overseas, a burning subject at present in connection with South Africa, lost the Congress Party Premiership of the Central provinces because of his defiance of the Congress Party High Command and is undoubtedly a man of independent mind and force of character.

The Information and Broadcasting Department will, at long last, have an able head in Sir Sultan Ahmed, a Moslem of broad views who is liked and respected by Hindus. The knowledge, tact, and skill he displayed when introducing the Hindu intestate succession bill, a measure affecting the property rights of Hindu women, at the last session, were much admired and there is general satisfaction he will still be able to pilot this and some other Government bills through the Select Committee stage during the next few weeks. His qualities should be very valuable in his new department.

Make-up of Council

The reconstructed Council will have four British members, including the Commander-in-Chief four Hindus, four Moslems, and one representative each of the Sikhs and the Depressed Classes. It is representative in a broad sense of large sections of opinion, even though it does not include representatives of the Congress Party and the All-India Moslem League.

At least it may be said to consist of men prepared to subordinate partisan or communal predilections to the requirements of war and the immediate needs of the country. On the whole, the reconstruction has been well received by the press, although naturally more extreme elements are critical.

The truth is conditions simply do not exist at present for the formation of a more comprehensive national government, however one defines that term, nor have they existed since the failure of the Cripps mission.

In the early months of 1942 it appeared barely possible to some observers that co-operation of the two main Indian political organizations might be secured by a wartime government within the framework of the present Constitution. Such chances, if any, were ended by the Cripps mission. Whatever the value of long-term assurances regarding India's future status when they were given, the immediate consequences of the proposals and the way the negotiations were conducted were disastrous.

The first Congress Party demands were greatly inflated and the Gandhi group's increasing intransigence led to a refusal of the British proposals and eventual political suicide.

Partition Demand

Later, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Moslem League chief always ready to make adroit use of his opponents' blunders, doubled his price. Whereas it had been formerly stated that the Moslem League might participate in a provisional Government if it were given "a real share in power and responsibility" and nothing was done to "prejudge or prejudice," a demand for the partition of India was now laid down as an absolute condition to co-operation.

As stated by Mr. Jinnah at a press conference on Sept. 13, "all parties must agree to and guarantee the right of the Moslem to self-determination and they must pledge themselves to give effect to the verdict of a Moslem plebiscite and carry out the partition of India accordingly."

That has been the Moslem position ever since.

One Indian delegate, recently returned from the Pacific Relations Conference, has declared that only the Congress Party's case receives attention in the United States, while another has complained that only the Moslem League's case is given prominence there. Perhaps it might be well to recall the fact so far as the war is concerned that it has been six of one and half a dozen of the other.

Price for War Aid

The Congress Party was never prepared to support the war effort except on its own terms. The Moslem League as such was never prepared to support the war effort except on its own terms.

These two sets of terms were incompatible. Hence, the so-called deadlock. However, as there has been an extensive war effort, in men, money and materials supported by large numbers of Hindus and Moslems, as well as smaller population groups, it is self-evident that the edicts of the Congress Party or the Moslem League did not carry as far as some leaders supposed.

At present men recruited for the armed forces are in excess of the number that can be effectively trained and equipped, while a drive for technicians is reported to be producing satisfactory results. High authorities have affirmed that any supply deficiencies are due solely to physical difficulties and not to political considerations.

War Exigencies Angle

Therefore, the argument that war exigencies required immediate and miraculous solution of India's political problems, although still rather feebly expressed in some quarters, no longer carries the same conviction. The case for settlement must be based on other grounds.

There appears to be a growing tacit acceptance of the view that fundamental changes are unlikely during the war period. Some advance might be made in the former Congress Party provinces perhaps by the appointment of nonofficial Indian advisers. Or the fact that the Moslem League has so increased its power in several provinces might in itself lead to developments in the provincial situation by mutual agreement. While no comprehensive political settlement is probable at an early date, anything which could strengthen the Indians' belief in British assurances regarding the future might have a useful psychological effect.

Canada's Plan to Supply Allies Omits Demand for Payment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada's Mutual Aid measure which is this country's adaptation of the Lend-Lease principle, is now before Parliament.

As with Lend Lease, the distribution of supplies under the Canadian measure is not dependent on payment. The essential proviso on which shipments will be made is that the supplies are to be used in the joint struggle against the common enemy. Where mutual concessions of some sort are feasible they will be the subject of negotiation, but they are not the vital element in the Mutual Aid plan, indorsed by the Finance Minister, J. L. Ilsley.

The appropriation of $1,000,000,000 under the Mutual Aid bill, which represents about one-fifth of this country's estimated war expenditure for the present fiscal year, takes the place of last year's gift to Britain of a similar amount.

A large proportion of the new appropriation will be taken up by shipments to Britain, but it will also cover exports of war supplies to Russia, China, the British Dominions, and other members of the United Nations. This year Britain will not need so large an amount to balance its account with this country. Canada has assumed the full cost of maintaining and equipping 35 Canadian air force squadrons operating from Britain. It is also paying the expense of RCAF members attached to the RAF. This means an outlay of about $340,000,000. This year "for obvious reasons" a greater proportion of the equipment going to Britain will be for Canadian troops. In all likelihood Canada's army will be in the thick of it. There will, however, be a continuous stream of war equipment, munitions, raw materials and foods shipped to Britain for British use, and in effect the new arrangement will be the same as that of last year except that the amount involved will be smaller.

Direct Negotiation

Last year's plan applied not to Britain alone but the "sterling area" which included the Dominions, India, the empire colonies and some Middle East areas. Hereafter under the Mutual Aid measures Canada is going to distribute the supplies through direct negotiation. This, it is felt, is more in keeping with this country's growing importance as a producer of war supplies. It also will ensure that Canada will be given credit as the country of origin of the shipments.

The Mutual Aid measure will be administered by a board composed of five Ministers of the Cabinet, with the Minister of Munitions and Supply as chairman and, with him, the Ministers of Finance, Defense, Agriculture, and Justice. This board will receive requests for supplies and will arrange distribution. They will arrange whatever conditions may apply. They will be advised by military authorities on the strategic needs of war areas.

Allies receiving supplies under the Mutual Aid bill and will continue to pay where they can, but the supplies will go forward, whether they can pay or not, and the difference will be covered by the appropriation. Mutual concessions will be a matter of negotiation. It is not expected that these reciprocal benefits will reach a proportionate amount to that reported by E. R. Stettinius, Jr., in his review of two years of United States Lend Lease operation. Canadian forces are not distributed so widely as those of the United States. This country has airmen in North Africa, but its land forces are in Britain, and will probably be moved as a unit when the hour of invasion strikes. It is hoped, however that there will be value in motor vehicles, aircraft and ships which will be returned to Canada after the war.

Best Use of Resources

The object of Mutual Aid is the same as Lend-Lease, to make the most effective use of national resources for the common cause and also to prevent the accumulation of huge war debts which will be a barrier to trade after the war. In his explanation of his bill, Mr. Ilsley said: "There will be no indefinite and uncertain obligations which might arise out of transfers conditioned upon undefined post-war considerations." Whatever terms and conditions are provided, he added, these will be clearly specified at the time of transfer.

Big Capital Outlays

Under the principle of "live and let live," Mr. Ilsley said he did not want to see Britain stripped of what remained of its investments in Canada. This country had bought from Britain its capital outlays for war plants in Canada, amounting to about $200,000,000. The British had sold their readily realizable securities in the Dominion while all Canadian Government securities as well as Canadian National Railway bonds held in Britain had been repatriated since the war began. Canada had funded on a noninteresting basis for the duration of the war, an amount of about $700,000,000, which had been owed by Britain for war purchases prior to the gift of $1,000,000,000, being arranged in 1942. This approximately balanced the value of Canadian securities still held by the British in this country.

During the 1942-43 fiscal year Canada had shipped war equipment, munitions, raw materials, and foods amounting to $1,890,000,000 to Britain and other members of the sterling group. If this amount $740,000,000 had been paid through exports to Canada and in other ways. The deficit was covered by the $1,000,000,000 gift, the balance being taken care of through other arrangements.

Berlin Irked by Allied 'Terrorism'

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany has embarked on a campaign of unparalleled intensity to sell Great Britain, the United Nations, and Europe itself the idea that the Allies are trying to terrorize Occupied Europe from the air, without regard either for military objectives or for humane considerations.

The purposes of this line, as discerned from Federal Communications Commission reports made available by the Office of War Information, are several:

1. To convince the people of Germany that Britain and the United States are utterly unprincipled, to divert attention from the bombing of German cities, and to persuade the people once more that a last ditch defense of Germany is necessary.

2. To turn the people of the occupied countries away from the United Nations by making them think that the attacks are directed against them rather than against German military objectives; and thereby increase their resistance to a possible attack on the European continent.

3. To make the people of Allied nations ashamed of the bombings so that they may be divided, and perhaps impede the attacks on German military installations and industries.

Familiar Attack

Strictly speaking, this is not a new line. After the bombing of the Renault factory near Paris last year the same sort of propaganda was released—with some success. Much discussion resulted in England, and the British propagandists had to explain repeatedly that it was military objectives they were after. American newspapers printed horror pictures released by Vichy and approved by the German censorship, and Pierre Laval's return to the Vichy Government was tied up with the incident by the German propagandists.

When the RAF attacked Berlin in March, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels tried to make the German Capital appear to be a Stalingrad of the air, to bolster home morale.

But when United Nations attacks were continued with Munich, Nuremberg and Stuttgart, this became less effective, especially since some damage had to be admitted. Attacks on military objectives in Occupied Europe provided the way that Goebbels needed. He started to play down the raids on Germany.

As one F. C. C. analyst remarked, "French, Belgians, Dutch and even Italians were allowed to become stand-ins for the German population, and Germany suffered by proxy."

Accounts now became long and gruesome, the people of France and other countries were assured that Germany was their only true friend, and the Germans were given to understand that they were not the only people who suffered at the Allies' hands. Finally, the raids were taken as proof that the United Nations' motive was not revenge against Germany, since the occupied countries had not attacked Britain.

German accounts of the bombing of Paris were unrestrained. They told of bombs exploding on race tracks, amid crowds enjoying the first pleasures of springtime, and in a subway station. Bodies were hurled into the Seine by the explosions, the Germans said. A hospital was hit and an American woman, a philanthropist, was killed, according to the Nazis. But, said Berlin, "no panic broke out."

In the attack on Rotterdam, said the German station at Hilversum, hundreds were killed, 10,000 made homeless, and the population was "completely dazed and dumbfounded." A radiocast to this country claimed that 3,000 were killed, and one to Brazil said 6,000.

Exaggeration at Antwerp

Perhaps because of the memory of German terrorism at Rotterdam in 1940, much greater emphasis was placed on the bombing of Antwerp. The Brussels Radio reported 160 persons plus 180 children killed in that raid, but the German radio raised the figure to 2,000, and gave a highly emotional account of the burying of 180 children in the ruins of a bombed school. Later this was raised to 300 children.

For weeks the Germans radiocast lurid details of the Antwerp raid, telling of mothers digging in the debris for their children, of people drowned in cellars when water pipes burst, of a flueue of women seeking ration cards buried when a bomb hit the city hall. Burial services were described, and men were said to have "cracked their fists, crying, 'Such a crime must be avenged!' "

This whole campaign has been tied up with other main German propaganda themes, notably those of the "Bolshevik menace" and the fortress of Europe." Europe is told that there is no real distinction between Bolsheviks and Anglo-Saxons.

Le Matin is quoted: "In the East, war is being waged against the barbarians, in the West, against the 'gentlemen.' But it almost looks as if the 'gentlemen,' by their conduct of the war, will yet cause the barbarians of the East to blush with shame for them." Transocean "news" agency tells America that Berlin was bombed by the RAF at Joseph Stalin's command.

'Strategy' Explained

The Germans excuse their inability to stop the raids in two ways. The first is on moral grounds. Said one commentator: "The German Air Force also has excellent long-range bombers. But they are not used against women and children, but only against enemy soldiers." Furthermore, the Nazis say they always spare "masterworks of culture."

Second, the Germans claim that it is wise strategically not to disperse their forces. The war will be decided, they state, "not by attacks on the defenseless, but on the battlefields and on the seas." In this connection, Dr. Goebbels said: "With her aerial warfare England has taken a hold on our wrists, but with our submarine warfare we have taken England by the throat."

Finally, although Britain is singled out for most of the blame for the raids, the United States is also attacked as "just as bad as Britain." Antwerp was said to be "a Churchill and a Roosevelt raid. Most of the Americans and British, if they knew what was going on, would not stand for it." It took the Americans, said Berlin, to "vulgarize" the war by focusing their bombsights on women and children.

There is no evidence that this propaganda line has had much effect in Europe. It is interesting to note, however, that the British liberal weekly, New Statesman and Nation, and several other English publications expressed some misgivings on the wisdom of American daylight bombings at about this time. Some observers believe that discussions started by German propaganda may have been partly responsible, since humaneness was one of the issues involved.

Florida Plant Aid in Cordage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Sansevieria, a favorite plant with Florida housewives, because it requires little water or attention, has been discovered to contain ingredients vital in the manufacture of rope cordage.

The experimental field planting of sansevieria for fiber production near Boynton, Fla., is the second step toward commercial production of marine fiber in continental United States.

The United States Department of Agriculture, the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, the War Production Board, the agricultural department of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and O. R. Winchester are co-operating in the planting of this 15 acres to determine the best methods for commercial production of this fiber-producing plant.

War Garden Vic

"Squash the Axis!" says Vic, as he grows rows of vitamins. Rumford has taken on a war job too—supplying wholesome minerals to meals. In baked foods, 1 level teaspoon of Rumford Baking Powder supplies generous amounts of phosphorus and calcium, two important food elements. FREE: Rumford's new folder, Quick Breads. Write today. Rumford Baking Powder, Box 17, Rumford, Rhode Island.

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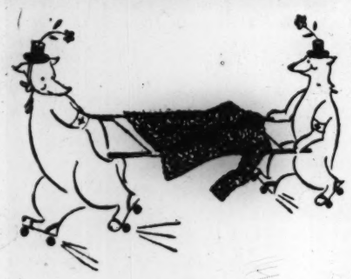

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6. Good eyes—20/20 vision	☐
7. Good teeth	☐
8. Height: between 60" and 76"	☐
9. Weight: between 105-200 lbs.	☐

Accepted men will not be called until within six months after their 18th birthday.

CAN YOU QUALIFY FOR YOUR NAVY WINGS?

	YES
1. American Citizen	☐
2. Seventeen years old	☐
3. High school senior, grad or college undergraduate	☐
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7. Good teeth	☐
8. Height: between 64" and 76"	☐
9. Weight: between 115-200 lbs.	☐

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Senate Tax Bill Links Skip-Year and Pay-Go

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Here are major provisions of the modified Ruml "skip-a-year" bill for the current collection of income taxes, passed by the Senate last night and sent back to the House:

Abatement—Taxpayers' liability eliminated on the lesser of either 1942 or 1943 income.

Withholding — Employers required to withholding tax of 20 per cent (17 per cent income, 3 per cent victory), above exemptions, placed on wages and salaries beginning July 1 to enforce current collections. Exemptions are $624 yearly for single person, $1,248 for married, plus $312 for each dependent. No withholding on pay of members of armed forces, Ministers, farm workers, domestic servants, casual workers, foreign services, or services by nonresident aliens.

Current Collection — Required generally from all persons. Those with $100 annual incomes from other than wages and salaries (on which tax is withheld) required to estimate year's liability by Sept. 14 and pay on it quarterly. Wage and salary earners with more than $2,700 annual income and married persons with more than $3,500 required to estimate their liability above withholding level and pay quarterly. Six per cent interest penalty applied if estimate is more than 20 per cent (33 1/3 per cent in case of farmers) under actual income. Farmers have till Dec. 15 to estimate year's earnings.

Adjustments—First two installments of 1942 tax must have been paid as usual by June 15. They are transferred to apply on 1943 tax liability, bringing taxpayers to current basis. Final returns for year to be filed next March 15, when adjustments will be made for difference between liability on income actually received and estimates or the amount withheld.

Windfalls—Where 1942 income is larger than 1943, the 1943 is abated and taxpayer pays on 1942. (Does not apply to persons who entered the armed services in taxable years 1942 or 1943, up to the amount of $14,000 earned income.) Special rule applies to persons whose abated year's income is $10,000 higher than the highest he received in any of the "normal" years 1938, 1939 or 1940. In this case, the tax liability for the "normal" year's income, plus $10,000 is compared with the abated year's liability and the excess in tax is added, payable in four annual installments.

Armed Forces—Special exemptions for military personnel increased by excluding first $1,500 of basic Government pay from income-tax liability, making exemptions $2,000 for single, $2,700 for married persons, plus $350 for each dependent.

Revenue—Senate bill estimated to produce $15,256,400,000 in 1943, compared with $14,715,700,000 under present law.

How Senate Voted

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Here is the roll call by which the Senate passed, 49 to 30, a modified version of the Ruml "skip-a-year" plan for collection of income taxes.

For the Bill:

Democrats: Chandler, Chavez, Clark (Idaho), Ciark (Mo.), Gerry, Gillette, Johnson (Colo.), Lucas, Maloney, Overton, Radcliffe, Reynolds, Scrugham, Stewart, Thomas (Utah), Tunnell, Van Nuys, Walsh. (18).

Republicans: Aiken, Austin, Ball, Barbour, Brewster, Bridges, Brooks, Buck, Burton, Bushfield, Butler, Capper, Danaher, Davis, Ferguson, Gurney Holman, Lodge, McNary, Millikin, Moore, Nye, Reed, Revercomb, Robertson, Taft, Tobey, Vandenberg, Wherry, White, Wiley. (31).

Against the measure:

Democrats: Bailey, Bankhead, Bilbo, Bone, Caraway, Connally, Downey, Eastland, Ellender, George, Green, Guffey, Hatch, Hayden, Hill, Kilgore, Maybank, McClellan, MacFarland, Mead, Murdock, O'Daniel, Russell, Thomas (Okla.), Tydings, Wagner, Wheeler (27).

Republicans: Langer, Shipstead (2).

Progressives: La Follette (,1).

The following pairs were announced: Hawkes (R) for and Byrd (D) against; Andrews (D) for and McKellar (D) against; McCarran (D) for and Glass (D) against; Willis (R) for and Barkley (D) against.

The following not recorded as voting were announced as favoring passage: Thomas (Idaho), Republican, and Truman, Democrat. Announced against: Murray, Democrat.

Last But Not Least

Massachusetts was the last of the 13 original states to adopt a written Constitution.

Housewife: Rationing 'Eats Out of Our Hand'

'Typical' consumer finds point system effective but sees need of some simplification.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15 — United States housewives generally have conquered the point-ration system, but they still need educating in the new dollars-and-cents price ceilings, Mrs. Philip L. Crowlie, the Office of Price Administration's "typical housewife," reported after a flying trip across the country this week.

Traveling to the West Coast and back in the wake of newspaper publication of the first dollar-and-cents ceilings, Mrs. Crowlie said she found housewives welcoming them but wishing they were more simple.

Housewives told Mrs. Crowlie they wished the Government would just tell them the highest legal price for any item in any store instead of breaking the classification down into independent and chain stores as it now is doing. In bringing 80 per cent of everyday foods under retail price ceilings by next month, the OPA is issuing specific prices for thousands of different brands of items.

Simplified Table

Later, Mrs. Crowlie intimated OPA probably will issue a simplified table that will fit inside every housewife's ration book so she can take it along to the store with her each time to see if she is being overcharged.

If she thinks she is, she is requested to talk to the storekeeper, and if she still is not satisfied, get a signed sales slip to turn in to her local War Price and Rationing Board.

Taking a plane from Washington May 9, Mrs. Crowlie visited Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Berkeley, and Los Angeles, Calif.; Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago. She talked to local rationing boards, to taxi drivers, shipyard workers, and to consumer groups.

"Women know their points pretty well," she concluded, "especially women with large families who have had to make a study of them.

"Some women said they were able to plan better meals now than they did before rationing because they put more thought on them."

Housewives Lauded

The Government's "typical housewise" had much praise for the "great mass of inarticulate housewives who never bother to write letters to Washington but are going to their stores with their ration books in their purses and adjusting themselves to the Government restrictions without complaint.

"I came back to Washington feeling better about rationing than when I left," Mrs. Crowlie told reporters.

Though she did not have time to visit many stores, Mrs. Crowlie said she heard only one real complaint about low stocks and that was about butter in Los Angeles. In most places, she said, people had more butter and meat than before rationinfg.

Many working women told her they wished more grocery stores would stay open at night. In Kansas City, Mo., she was instrumental in breaking down Chamber of Commerce resistance to night business.

With the shortage of meat, women on the West Coast find lunches something of a problem, Mrs. Crowlie said. "Usually," she added, "the men get the good lunches, I find, and the women kind of skimp a little."

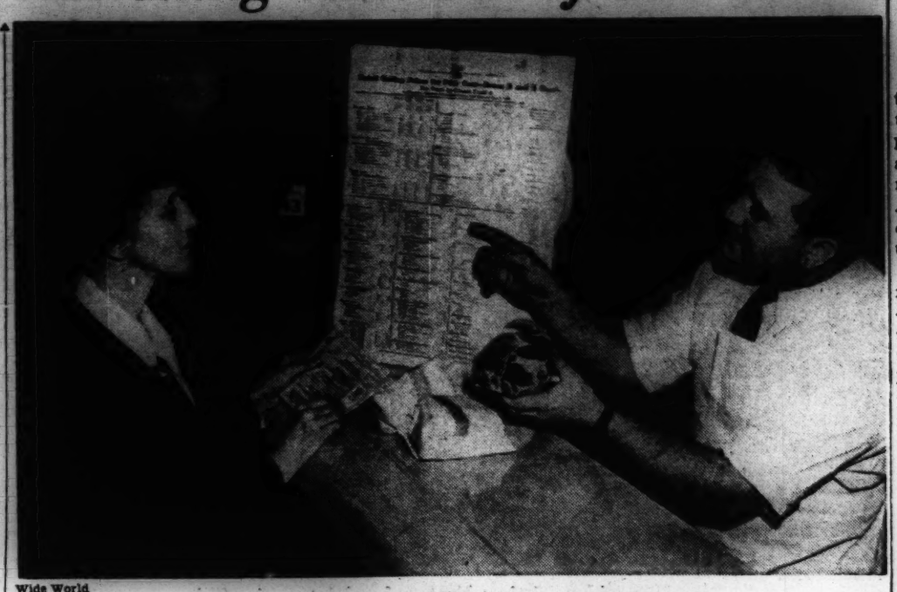
Better Fed in U. S.

She said she heard some requests for more meat for men doing hard manual labor but was inclined to think this was more a problem of changing eating habits than of actual need. Reminded that extra meat rations were given for physical labor in Britain, Mrs. Crowlie replied that every man in the United States had more meat than the best-fed man in Britain.

The OPA, she indicated, hesitates to judge which men in the United States are entitled to more meat than their neighbors.

Lack of metals for urns, stoves, and other utensils is hampering the establishment of much-needed community eating facilities in war centers, Mrs. Crowlie reported, though in Portland, Ore., near the Kaiser shipyards, she found hot food sent home with the children from a day-care center.

Mrs. Crowlie went on the record in favor of grade labeling, center of a prolonged OPA controversy, but said that determination as to whether it shall be extended was up to Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, who in turn must follow Congressional wishes in the matter.



Wide World

'Typical Housewife' Checks Up on Meat Prices

At the meat counter, Mrs. Philip Crowlie checks store prices against the OPA official list before buying two pounds of breast of lamb, one pound of center-cut pork chops, and one pound of pork liver. Since she is in a super market, she checks the lower prices which apply to large stores.

Threat of Coal Tie-Up Eased By Order to Resume Talks

Continued from Page 1

that the points at issue could be narrowed down, if not eliminated, by renewed discussions.

The Board called attention in particular to the possibility of a guaranteed six-day week for the miners, which would assure them an increase in weekly income through time and a half for the sixth day of work, and suggested that there might well be adjustment of a number of minor demands made by Mr. Lewis.

That the NWLB's new move was a concession to Mr. Lewis was apparent when it was recalled that he had continually refused to take part in the NWLB's proceedings, contending that the new contract should be worked out by collective bargaining alone. Moreover, he had accepted the principle of the guaranteed six-day week when it was suggested last month during the New York negotiations by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

There is more than ample room for collective bargaining, including bargaining on some issues which may reasonably produce a greater income for the mine workers without prejudicing the program which the Government had adopted in time of war for the economic protection of the nation," the Board's directive stated.

The Board also suggested that there might be other means of solving the miners' cost of living difficulties, declaring that "if the miners have a justifiable complaint it might be adjusted by stricter enforcement of price ceilings and the development of an adequate rationing program to meet the miners' special problems."

Operators to Comply

The coal operators announced that they would comply with the directive. Whether the action would break the coal wage log-jam which has threatened to stagnate the nation's war effort was not positive in the absence of comment from Mr. Lewis, but observers predicted that the Board's order would at once provide the basis for an extension of the 15-day strike truce and would probably open the way for an eventual settlement which would be face-saving to Mr. Lewis and yet not wholly destructive to President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" anti-inflation order.

An assurance to the miners of the six-day work week, with time and a half for the sixth day, would increase the miners' weekly wage from $35 for five days to $45.50 for six. A larger number of mines already are operating six days, and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has directed all mines operated by the Government to do so.

The NWLB's interim order specified that any agreement reached would be made retroactive to April 1, which would be the effective date of a new contract. It ordered results of the new negotiations to be reported to the NWLB within 10 days, and any wage adjustments to be submitted to the board for approval.

No Interruption

It called for uninterrupted production of coal while the negotiations were in progress. Mr. Lewis' 15-day truce is scheduled to expire at midnight May 18.

The Board also directed its own special panel, headed by Morris L. Cooke of Philadelphia, to complete its findings of fact and submit its report at the earliest moment. This panel has completed taking testimony from both the northern and southern operators, but neither Mr. Lewis nor any U. M. W. representative has appeared before it.

The directive painstakingly sought to open new ways for settling the long-standing coal issue. It recalled that several months ago the Office of Price Administration allowed an increase in coal prices designed to permit the payment of time and a half on the sixth work day. Hence, it argued that writing a six-day work week into the new contract would not require a further boost in the price of coal.

Assurance of Market

The NWLB observed that a guaranteed wage could be made more palatable to the operators if the Government would give assurance that for an agreed period "the operators will have a market for all the coal they produce."

The Board also observed that among the contract demands of the United Mine Workers were an adjustment in working hours through "portal-to-portal" wage payments; increase in the vacation allowances, shifting of the cost of safety equipment from the miner to the operator, and double time for Sunday.

Granting of some of these demands, the Board stated, would be a means of adding directly to the income of the miners.

British Link Trade and Food

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The key to a postwar world freed from hunger—a goal of the forthcoming United Nations Food Conference—is to be found, says the British Government, in expanding international trade and in providing the fullest possible degree of employment for all peoples.

The British viewpoint was outlined yesterday by Richard K. Law, Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Foreign affairs and Chairman of the British delegation to the food parley.

Mr. Law said that while it was not the business of the food conference, which opens at Hot Springs, Va., next Tuesday, to deal with problems of employment and industrial expansion, the British Government believed that the meeting should draw public attention to those problems.

"Unless we achieve this, unless we are able to impress upon the minds of our own respective peoples the plain fact that freedom from want, that adequate standards of food and nutrition depend fundamentally on a developing and extending world trade and upon the fullest steady employment, the Food Conference will have failed in its job," Mr. Law said at a press conference.

He indicated that the British Government was opposed to systems of international charity for raising nutritional standards of any peoples, except on a temporary or emergency basis.

The world's agriculture will have to be expanded greatly if all peoples are to be provided adequate diets, Mr. Law said, indicating that he saw little need for a world agricultural authority with executive powers over production, trade, and distribution.

Taxes

Continued from Page 1

labeled a partisan project and predicted sufficient extra votes would be picked up in the House for the needed approval, while Administration strategists were convinced that House opposition would stand firm.

Evidently sure of the Senate outcome, Republicans generally sat back in silence yesterday while Democrats were trading their oratorical punches, but they did not fail to vote en masse against every attempt at compromise. It was a Democrat, Senator Bennett Clark of Missouri, first author of a Ruml bill, who delivered the coup de grace to two leading compromise plans.

Two Suggestions

These were the suggestions of Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Finance Committee Chairman, to abate 75 per cent instead of 100 per cent of a year's tax and the move of Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas to abate no taxes at all but simply start withholding collections for present taxes. The George plan was defeated 32 to 50, and the O'Daniel scheme, 29 to 48.

Three other compromises were discarded, including the plan of Senator Ellender (D) of Louisiana to spread the 1942 tax bill over five years, the proposal of Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas to tax 1942 at 1941 rates and spread that result over three years, and that of Senator Bankhead to accept the House bill abating the 6 per cent normal and 13 per cent first surtax bracket on 1942 income.

World-Wide Radiocast Series Soon To Present Postwar Planning Experts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—A world-wide radio series will be launched jointly by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation on May 28 to present outstanding leaders in every field of postwar planning, according to announcement here today.

The first four radiocasts will be made by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Endowment; Dr. James T. Shotwell, Chairman of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; John W. Davis, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain, and Thomas J. Watson, Chairman of the Committee on Economic Reconstruction.

The addresses will be sent by short wave all over the world and will be rebroadcast in transcription form by local radio stations in various parts of the English-speaking world.

Walter S. Lemmon, President of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, said programs of the World Wide Radio Forum will be sent to more than 100 selected stations throughout the United States.

"We all know that our first job is to win this war, and we all know that we are under way to win it," Mr. Lemmon said. "But what are we going to do after that? Are the United Nations going to drift along and allow a defeated enemy again to use the period of peace as an armistice in which to scheme for a fresh war?

"Through building an informed public opinion we can help to win a peace that will be lasting—a peace that will bring safety and happiness to free men and women all over the world on a permanent basis for coming generations."

Industrial Research Bounds; Paced by Demands of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—Military technicians and war manufacturers whose plants proudly display the Army-Navy "E" banner agree today that the wartime demands of America's mechanized Army and Navy are pushing industrial research ahead at rates undreamed of even two years ago.

This means, they stress, that the frontiers of industrial opportunity —new frontiers which will replace the old ways but which will provide just as many jobs and a higher standard of living—are expanding outward with every month's "step ahead" in solving the problems and bottlenecks of war manufacturing.

To graphically illustrate just what is happening, take the story of the air compressor needed by the military services for high altitude flying. Arthur W. S. Harrington, Chairman of the Board of Marmon-Herrington Company, tells about it in the May-June issue of Army Ordnance, where he describes the seven-league strides now under accomplishment.

Super Air Compressor

It seems that industrial designers were asked to develop a device capable of compressing 60 cubic inches of air at 1,000 pounds a square inch in 20 minutes—and at an altitude of 40,000 feet at a temperature of minus 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Such a compressor had never been designed before.

The experts went to work and designed a valve of unique construction. It was not made of the usual metal, but rather of beryllium copper, and—it worked to perfection. The point made is that beryllium copper, a new alloy, had thus been proved in the crucible of war, and will be available for thousands of uses, come peacetime.

But that is the merest beginning, Mr. Herrington stresses. Invention has opened a thousand-and-one possibilities under the necessity of war.

"In our urgent search for means of locating enemy air-and-water-borne military units, we have turned to electronics with amazing results," he declares. "These developments will bring greater changes to our every-day postwar life than did the coming of the radio. All sorts of labor-saving devices will come from the ultimate commercial development of these discoveries.

Wireless Electricity

"The wireless transmission of electrical energy is not a too-far-distant possibility!"

The photographic cell is becoming the "seeing eye" of industry, he adds, and as for high octane fuels, the present fuel developments already have outstripped the ability of America's motor designers to use these new sources of energy. The complicated chemistry of the hydrocarbon is unfolding under a steadily improving wartime knowledge of catalysts.

"Our knowledge of aerodynamics is also undergoing a major revision and revolution," Mr. Herrington writes. "As we attain aircraft speeds in excess of 500 miles an hour, air starts to react in ways to which we are not accustomed; propellers do not function as we have expected them to do. . . . When propellers are no longer efficient we must turn to orifice or jet propulsion."

He declares that this rocket propulsion, exceedingly efficient at high altitudes, has presented low-altitude problems which are now on the verge of solution.

Fast-Cutting Tools

The Army and Navy have demanded new war tools, and new hard metals for cutting them have been devised. When peace comes, these metals will vastly speed manufacturing processes. The new fast-cutting materials have been a major factor in helping the nation attain the record war production recently announced by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board.

The light metals, aluminum, and magnesium which is about 60 per cent of the weight of aluminum, have been highly developed by the demand for swifter and higher-flying airplanes. Shortages of aluminum and magnesium development of new processes for extracting lower-grade bauxite ores, assuring an ample postwar supply. The aluminum and magnesium developments promise new-type automobiles and railway cars.

"Glass in the past two years has developed more possibilities than in all the prior years of its existence," Mr. Herrington continues. "Not only have we advanced in the production of optical glass, but this material now will be found in other fields where it was never used before. Combined with metals and plastics, a new series of products will become available."

Aid in Many Fields

Not only will the manufacturer and laboring man benefit from this wartime research, but the farmer may find his sources of income increased by the chemists's work in inventing a hundred new uses for his crops—not as foods but as raw materials for the factory.

"We will be living in a new world," Mr. Harrington adds. "It will be just as impossible to turn back on the results of this accelerated research as it will be to turn back the inevitable passage of time.

"In this new world we will be forced to take our proper position in the family of nations. Our refusal to accept the duty and responsibility of our international obligations may easily bring about the end of our civilization."

British Sailors 'Farm Out'

PHILADELPHIA, May 15 (AP)—It's land, ho! for 20 British sailors. Stationed here temporarily, they volunteered to do farm work under a Crop Corps program of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Some were so eager to get back to the land that they offered to pay their own expenses.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Words and Music—I.

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Recent performances of Benjamin Britten's setting for voice and strings of Rimbaud's "Les Illuminations" and of seven Michaelangelo Sonnets, for voice and piano, perhaps stirred in some listeners an interest in the old, old question of the relation between music and poetry. "Les Illuminations" was heard again at a recent orchestral concert given by Walter Goehr in the Wigmore Hall, and the Sonnets at two of the Boosey and Hawkes series.

"Variety is the mother of enjoyment." Could poetic styles make more diverse claims on the composer who designs a marriage between two mediums, than those of Rimbaud, Michelangelo, and W. H. Auden ("Hymn to St. Cecilia"), Britten's most recent choice.

Rimbaud, the "sublime vagabond," one of the most gifted poets who ever lived, who abandoned his art before he was 19 and afterwards regarded literature as a childish toy ("Je ne m'occupe plus de ça"); Michelangelo, who, after 60, chiseled meaning out of words as he had hewn it out of marble; Auden, whose lovely Hymn grew like a flower out of "The Waste Land"—a strangely assorted trio and one whose works only a composer supremely confident in the handling of his own medium would have attempted to translate into music.

* * *

Critical opinion differs as to which poet has been given the fittest musical expression. For many—perhaps surprisingly, as Britten is English—Rimbaud would be the answer. Whatever critics across the Channel may think of the work later on, "Les Illuminations" is one of the best things Britten has done. It might be said that here, to adapt a phrase of Paul Valéry's, the composer gives back from music what poets have lost to it.

He is a little less at home in the brilliant world of the Medici, Leonardo da Vinci, and Michelangelo. The Sonnets of the great sculptor, painter, engineer and architect, with their rarified atmosphere of Platonism, and instinct with a purely intellectual passion for the lady Vittoria Colonna, seem to demand the musical outlook, the sense of musical space of a Palestrina. Palestrina, it may be recalled, was vassal of the Colonna family and set to music words by the exquisite Vittoria herself. The composer of today who ventures into such exalted company is daring indeed.

There is, in the words of the first Sonnet (XVI), "a high, a low, and a middle style in pen and ink, and . . . within the marble are images rich and poor, according as our fancy knows how to draw them forth." Attractive and effective as Britten's settings are, the keenly critical listener may feel that the musical style is too personal to draw forth the "high beauty" of Michelangelo's style and the depths of experience from which it flowered.

* * *

The keynote of his Sonnets, which are far richer than their word-surface, is selflessness. It has been happily said of Palestrina's art that "its selflessness widens the conception of things." The aesthetic of Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Palestrina would, one fears, deeply shock some of our contemporaries. The grandeur that was Rome had its holidays and saturnalia, but never conceived the possibility of those travelling musical circuses known in England as Celebrity Concerts, where virtuoso gladiators so often make a Roman holiday of their art.

Any consideration of different levels introduces what may be called the domestic quarrels which almost always follow the alliance of poetry with music. Indeed many authorities would go to the length of forbidding the banns. Here is an example taken from an anonymous writer quoting W. H. Hudson, who certainly knew something about style. Hudson believed that "music and poetry are farthest apart when at their greatest." He thought that there could be no marriage between music and immortal verse, and that when these two arts do meet and become one, it is when "both (as arts) are at their lowest, when the music is nearest to primitive music, and the poetry is the lowliest, the simplest, the nearest to prmitive speech." He gives as an example of the perfect meeting of these two arts the ballad of "Auld Robin Gray."

* * *

Hudson admitted that great poetry could sometimes suggest the relationship of poetry to music—Vaughan's "They are all gone into the world of light," for instance—but denied that this relationship is ever suggested by music. To him it was inconceivable that any composer should want to set Vaughan's poem. But he rather gave his aesthetic away by saying, "You cannot improve a statue of Phidias by dressing it in silks and embroidery." He forgot that unlike the musician the poet is word-bound, and can only soar into the higher regions of form and abstract art at the risk of becoming unintelligible—music begins where words leave off, as the old formulation has it. Music may lift a poem into spheres and felicities forbidden to words themselves.

Enter Sir Thomas Beecham—the words conjure up an invisible orchestra springing to its feet. But this time it is Sir Thomas who rises to address the Authors' Club in London. Music and literature, he declared, had never got on well together. "It is in the interest of both arts that they should be forcibly divorced. Neither authors nor composers will understand the fundamental difference between music and literature. . . . It is derogatory to a great craft like literature to allow an alliance between itself and music. The time has come"—Sir Thomas has the conductor's aptitude for wide, sweeping gestures—"when, for the preservation of its own self-respect, and even in its own material interest, there should be no more of this sordid union with music."

Handsome is that handsome does, but no doubt what Sir Thomas had in mind was the "sordid union" so often exemplified in our opera houses. Anyone who has had the unedifying experience of dipping into books of opera libretti—those calendars of crime in which authors collaborate with composers—will be tempted to share Sir Thomas's opinion. He, of course, knows the operatic underworld at close quarters from the conductor's desk.

Oddly enough, the aesthetic which brings the mediums of music and literature closest together is rarely if ever mentioned by those who stress their incompatibility. This will be the subject of a further article.

Company Without a Corps

By Margaret Lloyd

Diaghileff once said, referring to "Les Sylphides," "there is no corps de ballet, but an ensemble of sensitive artists."

Today the wonderful Ballet Theater exemplifies this ideal, not in one ballet but in all of them. It has its faults, like anything human, but we needn't go into that now. Large among its virtues is the flexible ensemble of artists who can dance well, sometimes brilliantly, collectively or alone.

One reason for the celebrated precision of Ballet Theater's corps de ballet is that it is not a precision chorus. There is nothing mechanical about the sense of timing, the clean-cut attack and release, the high style within the style of the ballet, that has won the corps its reputation. For these be artists, aiming at perfection, and thanks to the broadened policy of the company, they are frequently rewarded with opportunities to step into solo roles. It is said that somewhere in the repertoire there is a solo for every member of the cast.

Among the many pleasures of attending Ballet Theater performances with some degree of regularity is that of watching these young dancers grow, seeing them step forward from little-type into big-type parts. And observing the differences in their styles and interpretations. Each dancer has a carriage, contour, base and deportment separate from all the rest. Each imparts his own flavor to a role.

* * *

A name on Ballet Theater's roster that has not appeared in big type—yet—is that of Albia Kavan. She first came to this writer's attention as the Fox in the crowded last scene of "Aleko," an island of bit-part entirely surrounded by complex pas d'action. She traced a brief little figure with smart, agile feet, and stood out above it all. Thereafter Albia Kavan was somebody not to be overlooked. It was later discovered that she is the Acrobat of the second scene, but that is not what registered first.

Or take Donald Saddler, who began in the corps and has been patiently standing by as the Prince's Friend in "Swan Lake" for some time now. He has progressed to Dolin's role in "Bluebeard," but of this deponent knoweth not.

During the first week of the company's present (and twice extended) season at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, he had occasion to essay Tudor's role of the Italian ballerina's partner in "Gala Performance." He wisely did not try to give his own interpretation but followed the score, so to speak, extracting the humor of too evident exertion in supporting and showing off the star.

* * *

In his final exit, when she has ruthlessly banished him from the scene, there was humiliation in the set of his shoulders, a whipped note of puzzlement and dismay in his agitated legs, much as Tudor had done it before him. It did not equal Tudor's seasoned performance (it was Tudor who composed and created the part) but it was a successful approximation, and interesting in its own right.

This ballet on the ego-syncrasies of three rival ballerinas, by the way, is being over-burlesqued at present. Nora Kaye's Muscovite prima ballerina assoluta is gorgeously funny up to the point of chewing the scenery. The handsome Miriam Golden's Milanese idol is likewise amusing until her peacock stride becomes repetitious. (They have grown in these parts, perhaps overgrown, or overblown.) Either Karen Conrad or Annabelle Lyon can make the little Parisienne engagingly flighty and fugacious. But the coda is too prolonged. The make-believe curtain calls, with the property bouquets thrown upon the stage, are overdone.

To get back to the non-existent minor dancers and on to a subtler ballet, there is John Kriza, who shines as a first-rate classical dancer in Dolin's "Romantic Age." That this delicate spoof at romantic-classicism does not always hit the mark is due no doubt to fluctuations in performance. But John Kriza's slender young Faun (no relation to the Profile of the P. M.) remains a model of classical probity. Kriza also distinguishes himself as the Ajax 2 of "Helen of Troy."

Then there is little Jean Hunt, who won herself fresh honors as Duck in "Peter and the Wolf" and with Billie Wynn, the Lamb of "Helen of Troy," makes up the pair of somewhat extraneous attendants in "Romeo and Juliet." Here they are stationed downstage, confronted with the problem of being in the action while not of it. It requires a degree of skillful unobtrusiveness. Miss Hunt has recently had a try at the Cupid of "Romantic Age."

A highly distinctive dancer is Michael Kidd, who takes the title role in "Billy the Kid" and does ensemble work, too. Jean Davidson, Galina Razoumova, Roszika Sabo, Mimi Gomber, John Taras, Boris Runanine, are ladies and gentlemen of the ensemble who step out of the line now and again.

Rosella Hightower, the new Swanilda of "Coppélia," Maria Karnilova, the latest Trojan Helen, Jerome Robbins, who puts most of the joy into "Helen of Troy," and Richard Reed, the Ajax 1 of that work and Paris of "Romeo and Juliet," are dancers of outstanding style and abilities who came up from the corps. Sono Osato, a soloist of long standing, still dances in the corps on occasion. And of course there are others whom the flashlight of exceptional achievement picks out from time to time. Rex Cooper's Wolf, for example, and Nicolas Orloff's Mercutio. It is regrettable that they cannot all be listed here.

Nora Kaye, star of "Pillar of Fire," and principal of several important roles, who most recently has gloriously proved herself in the Spanish idiom of "Capriccio Espagnol," originally emerged from the ranks. The dark contralto tone, the sultry inner pulse of her movement qualities, which lend themselves so beautifully to the tortured Hagar or the volatile Spanish gypsy, are the very qualities which bar her, in this writer's estimation, from supremacy in the soprano-colored Myrtha of "Giselle," or in other "white" ballets. But in her own kind of role she is without a peer.

Last on the list comes the first (though this article is not in general dealing with Ballet Theater's great). Writ in letters of cloud and flame is the name of Alicia Markova. She worked her way from the back row of the latter-day Diaghileff Ballet up to those regions of light and air she inhabits now.

Alfredo Valente

Alicia Markova

As Juliet in Antony Tudor's ballet, "Romeo and Juliet"

'Strike a New Note'

By Harold Hobson

London

It is not the note that is new, but the people who strike it. George Black's latest show, at the Prince of Wales's Theater, is full of young boys and girls. As soon as the curtain goes up, they pour upon the stage in a cataract, a flood, a tornado of noise, enthusiasm, swing, yodelling, dancing, somersaults, vitality and excitement.

There is no nonsense about a flank attack here; no mining and sapping; no slow preparation of the ground. It is a frontal assault in force; and it either captures by storm, or it does not capture at all. Personally, I was overwhelmed in the first few minutes by the gaiety and energy and abounding liveliness of the show, and became a willing prisoner.

It used to be considered a valuable managerial asset to be able to announce that such and such a player was appearing "for the first time on any stage." It is a queer thing that this should ever have been so. In no other profession has total inexperience been regarded as a recommendation.

But Mr. Black does not consider it a recommendation even in the theater. He is anxious to stress the youth of his players. "Here is Youth," his program announces in heavy type. "George Black and the Rising Generation" is one of his headlines. But he is also careful to say that these boys and girls are practiced performers. "All are players of experience, needing but the opportunity to make themselves known. They have worked, they have learned; this, then, is their chance to show what they are worth."

They show they are worth a good deal. Perhaps their value can be assessed more accurately, or at least appropriately, in American than in British currency. For their performance, in its zip and zest and go, in its speed, and even in its accent, is consciously Americanized.

Derek Roy, who introduces himself over and over again as "Doctor Roy, the Melody Boy," has it, whether he is offering an imitation of Mickey Rooney, or, in his own proper person, rendering a modern Tin Pan Alley version of Henry V's speech at Harfleur, or taking ecstatic part in a mock-Negro spiritual. Jill Manners has it, in her own songs, and in her Holy Roller in "Nigger Heaven"; and she has an American self-possession, too, for when, at the third performance, she miscalculated her length of breath and came to unexpected silence in the middle of a line, she merely said "Sorry," caught up with the orchestra a couple of bars later, and finished her song in undoubted triumph, having displayed really remarkable coolness in a ticklish moment, and shown off a very good voice as well. Marianne Lincoln has it, in her almost disquietingly efficient brand of sophisticated childishness. Indeed, nearly every member of the company has it.

It happens, however, that the most strikingly successful of Mr. Black's importations from the country does not trail any suggestion of trans-Atlantic glory after him. This is Sid Field, a Cockney comedian of extreme good nature, whose particular line is to manifest a supreme confidence in his ability to sing and dance, a confidence which, during his act, is systematically broken down by the interruptions to which he is subjected by one of his assistants in the audience. Throughout the manifold trials and humiliations to which he is subjected, Mr. Field preserves a shy smile, deprecating and at the same time reluctantly admiring the devastating wit of his tormentor, that would melt the stoniest heart.

One song in the show is in doubtful taste.

At the New Palace Theater, Hammersmith, the famous Manchester Repertory Company is giving a season. I saw them in an excellent performance of Esther McCracken's "Quiet Wedding." The Manchester Repertory movement has had a long and honorable history, and has been responsible for producing many celebrated dramatists and players. The present company worthily upholds its traditions, and in June Willock, who played Janet Royd, the bride-to-be, it has a young leading woman of great charm and skill.

An American Folk Opera

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Hope springs eternal in the breasts of those who feel called upon to try their hand at writing the great American opera, and one of the springboards is the folk. If a "Tristan" or a "Traviata" is out of the question, why not a "Bartered Bride"?

The answers have been many and various, but the hope goes on. There have been American operas that have dealt with the Indian, the Negro, the colonist and the cowboy. Those which have reached the Metropolitan or some other repertory institution have not been folk operas in any very valid sense. They compared more readily with Puccini's romantic "Girl of the Golden West" and its "gold rush" Americans than with Smetana's jovial operatic tale of Bohemian peasants. Honest efforts to "get back to the soil" have resulted in performances elsewhere, but they have not produced a "Bartered Bride."

Recently the trail of the folk opera pioneers led to Brander Matthews Hall at Columbia University. There, through most of a week, audiences were privileged to consider "A Tree on the Plains," as a step in the direction of the opera that would be fundamentally American. Its music is by Ernst Bacon, previously known chiefly as a song writer, and its text by Paul Horgan, a novelist. Mr. Bacon heads the department of music of Converse College, Spartanburg, N. C. Mr. Horgan is now on duty as a captain in the army. Their joint effort was commissioned by the indefatigable League of Composers and the opera was first performed a year ago at the May Festival in Spartanburg.

"A Tree on the Plains" comes within the cowboy category and it can qualify as folk opera, if—and this is the rub—it can qualify as opera. Mr. Horgan has provided it with little of plot and less of dramatic tension. He has, however, found for it a locale, and there is a single setting for its two acts that picture a homestead ranch in the Southwest. There are speaking and singing characters who wear costumes such as might do for work clothes on such a ranch. A thread of a love tale is disclosed and there are episodes such as a rough and tumble fight and a cowboy's long-delayed bath—the latter with the help of his erstwhile fistic opponent, who pours a bucket of water over him—to supply something of animation to the stage groupings.

A considerable part of the first act is taken up with the funeral of Corrie Mae's Grandpop. Corrie Mae is the young lady of the rancho and when the curtain rises her lover, Lou, is pounding nails into the lid of Grandpop's coffin. The failure of the Reverend to arrive for the services causes Pop to take over its solemn burdens, which he carries out by means of a rustic oration interlarded with "amens." Mom is fearful that her carefully tended little tree—which can be construed as symbolical, particularly since it gives the opera its title—will not survive the long dry spell that everybody talks (or sings) about. Eventually the Reverend arrives and agrees to tie the knot for Lou and Corrie Mae. So, moving in the opposite direction from some typical opera plots, the tale that began with preparations for a funeral ends with the prospect of a wedding.

The most momentous incident, however, would seem to be the arrival of rain at the end of the first act. The downpour that ends the drought in the dust bowl seems more important to all concerned than the affairs of the characters themselves. The real need of anyone remaining on the stage appears to end there. The second act is little more than a succession of songs and, so far as construction is concerned, smacks of old-time vaudeville.

The dialogue is partly spoken, partly sung, with orchestral music accompanying much of the talking; and the transitions from one medium to the other are rather skillfully achieved. The trouble is much less with Mr. Bacon's music than with Mr. Horgan's lines, which run the gamut from the naïve to the grandiloquent and from the most unabashed profanity to high-falutin' poetics that are hard to take. Librettist and composer had the avowed purpose of underlining "the nobility of simple lives." But the "simple" and the "noble" are not of a piece in this paean to Mother Earth. Its "naturalness" is disturbingly artificial.

Mr. Bacon's music is distinctly better than the text he has set. Some of it has a folk suggestion, some not. In much of it is an engaging lyricism, though little of it has any dramatic thrust. There is an extended prayer of hymntune character. A lively ensemble is built on "Froggie went a courtin.'" The voice parts are altogether singable and the orchestra, too, is well utilized, with interesting bits of commentary and touches of color.

Rebuilding Britain

By Jan Gordon

London

Undoubtedly the divagations from the straight line, which all ancient roads, except the Roman seem invariably to make, are due to natural causes, and those causes are probably mud. Roads, originally straight, had to wend their way round the slimy mud holes that they themselves created, and the carters of old soon discovered that solid substrata rather than crow's flight made for speed in the end.

With the coming of the artificial hard surface all this was altered, but by that time properties had become settled and the rolling English road remained as a notable asset to the beauty of our pleasant domesticated landscape. Once a typical Babbitt said to me: "Oh boy! you want scenery? Try Minnesota, 300 miles without a bend. Set your wheel and let her go."

The art of what looks dangerously like trying to Minnesotarize Britain is being revealed at the National Gallery, where the exhibition of "Rebuilding Britain" has been staged by the Royal Institute of British Architects. Although to our soldiers all this talk of reconstruction may seem like counting your chickens while the embryos can only just be detected stirring in the shell, the need for planning reconstruction well in advance is urgent. And this, by an odd paradox, is not because the planners must be urged on, but rather that they may be tactfully restrained.

* * *

Planning is all in the air. We have suffered desperately from the policy of laissez faire, once so popular. Now that Hitler has taught us with blood and tears what happens to the community that leaves the future to chance, today we are all for plans. The idea that large communities should any longer be allowed to grow up unconditioned, the victims of the speculative builder and the fourth-rate architect, has become repugnant. The need for an eventual major "national" plan for the reconstruction of the new community that is to develop on the ruins of the old has become a common thought in what Wells once called "the mind of the race."

We are beginning now to plan feverishly for the future because in the past the lack of will to plan brought us so near destruction. The danger today is certainly not that of too little planning. In fact, schemes are already pouring out despite the labor they entail. There was the Royal Academy Plan for the rebuilding of London, and now, stated in more general terms, here is the Royal Institute's contribution. And more will come.

In so far as it states in general terms a great deal that is already fairly obvious, the Royal Institute's Exhibition is good. If one considered only the matter of the show (as probably the larger part of the visitors do) one might go home fairly convinced and content. But if one stands back and looks at the exhibition as a whole a certain suspicion may begin to creep rather depressingly into the mind. Here is a most interesting, and indeed exciting subject. Why should its culminating effect be so dull in presentation? Why should the undercurrent seem a little dreary, and the details so little stimulating?

* * *

And then the answer comes: It is because the exhibition itself is a kind of mute, unconscious warning. It is itself too standardized. It is made up of mobile "units," the photographs are almost all cut to a measure, the relationship of the photographs to the white labels which carry the explanations is also cut to standard. Though the presentation of natural beauties presenetation of natural beauties and the "home-grown" rural centers of the past one feels that there is not apparently going to be much elbow room for the English road to "roll" any more.

No, as I see it, the usefulness of all this planning propaganda is to give us time to consider effective antidotes. We want to see how far the planners propose to go in order to be able to see how much we can persuade them to let alone.

A consciousness of the need for a "plan" is certainly necessary in the conditions of the day; there is indeed much to be grateful for and little to quarrel with in the details of the exhibition of "Rebuilding "Britain." Nevertheless, alongside the need of planning is the almost as great need to let natural forces and conditions play their part, to keep, as it were, the texture of the planning loose and harmonious to the environment, and to avoid as far as is possible the slightly sinister implications in Le Corbusier's definition: "The house is a machine for living in."

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The Home Forum

Scientific Christianity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUE CHRISTIANITY is based on positive law. For countless years the tendency has been to place the teachings of the Master in the category of human morality or emotion; that is, to place reliance on the sheer efforts of the human mind to attain personal goodness and right results. On this unsound basis it is not difficult to see that the fruits have not been what they should have been, and consequently the question is often asked, Has Christianity failed?

Such an outlook proves that for the most part Christianity has not been understood for what it really is. It has not been recognized as a science which is completely accurate and infallible, infinite in its scope, and yet applicable to every problem which assails humanity.

This is the Christianity which Jesus taught, and the Science of it was discovered and set forth fully and finally by Mary Baker Eddy in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The proof of any science is seen in the practical results it achieves, and there is no lack of such proof in Christian Science.

Since its discovery, thousands of people of every class have freely testified to its efficacy in dealing successfully with problems of health, supply, environment, happiness, and all the difficulties by which humanity is assailed.

* * *

The premise on which Christian Science is based is both clear and simple. God is declared to be infinite, divine Principle, perfect Mind, Spirit, and the universe, including man, the reflection of His nature, spiritual, immortal, changeless, and lovely. Here are two basic facts which, by their very nature, can never alter. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, pp. 465, 466),

"Principle and its idea is one, and this one is God, omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent Being, and His reflection is man and the universe."

It will thus be clearly seen that existence is based on facts which are eternally harmonious. Anything which is discordant or erroneous is outside the realm of reality, and therefore is illusory. Error has no true existence. It seems to be, but is not. It is the unreal product of an unreal mortal or human mind. Once having discerned the unreal nature of all things discordant, it is not difficult to perceive how Jesus destroyed them; and Christian Scientists, by following his methods, are able, in some degree, to do the same noble works.

The process is analogous to light dispelling shadows. By understanding the facts of existence, the nature of God and man, we can effectively separate truth from error with practical results. As the human mind, through this metaphysical process, gives up its false, binding beliefs, and perceives the allness of good, ever operating for man's benefit, its diseases and manifold problems begin to fade away.

It is cheering to realize that material laws are false laws, and that they can be set aside by one who has learned through the study of and experience in Christian Science that the testimony of the senses is not correct. When we learn to live in obedience to the law of Spirit, God, we shall find that we have dominion over everything unlike Him.

* * *

Many years ago a man met with a bad accident and periodically suffered from its effects in various unpleasant ways. While reading the Christian Science textbook, he discovered that there is no law to uphold such a state of affairs. The discernment of the truth that God's laws can produce only harmony was sufficient to dispel the illusion of evil effects, with their false implication of an evil cause. The result was immediate: the man was healed.

The master Christian, Christ Jesus, gave his followers the understanding of the things of Spirit, God, and taught them how to gain dominion over materiality. He understood and practiced unwaveringly the true theology that God is infinite Love, and man God's immortal, perfect idea. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 138), **"It was this theology of Jesus which healed the sick and the sinning."**

The pathway of this scientific Christianity is outlined plainly in the Bible and in the Christian Science textbook. To understand man's perfect relationship to his creator, to be compassionate toward suffering humanity, is to help awaken all to their rightful heritage, and to heal oneself and others of the woes of materiality.

To apprehend God as Love dispels all fear and hate. To realize that God is the only Life lifts existence into something rich and grand; while the discovery that God is eternal and unchanging Truth shows us that we are ever dwelling in the realm of divine intelligence and harmony.

To understand Christianity scientifically is to gain access to the kingdom of heaven. It is to experience the joy and undisturbed harmony to which Jesus referred in John 16:33 when he said, **"In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Plane Over a Plowland

I look from my land where roots go in
To the ranging hills where space goes out,
Where a dusty plane with a hungry voice
Walks the rim of the world about.

More than the flier aloft, involved
With quick mechanical nerves, I lift
And soar in thought on the strength of wings,
Marking the meadows, the flow and drift
Of rivers and hills, the urgent spread
Of range and valley and nested town,
A challenge of open space ahead,
And a waiting world where my flight comes down.

Tomorrow, I may be pioneer
Beyond the borders of dark and cold.
Today, I bend to the land again
To open the way for roots to hold.

CHARLES MALAM

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JESUS

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PORTRAIT OF A CHILD: *A Painting by J. G. Cuyp*

JACOB GERRITS CUYP was a Dutch portraitist who was obscured by the fame of his son and pupil, Aelbert Cuyp. They lived in the seventeenth century, during the epoch in which Dutch portraiture as well as landscape and genre painting flourished. Painters gained a livelihood by portraying the burghers and their wives and children. They depicted them realistically and graciously, as this charming picture of a child reveals. The capacity to make a likeness and a good, workman-like portrait was a common gift in the Holland of this period. And what light do such portraits throw upon our understanding of the costumes, the surroundings, the manners and customs of a distant age.

Through the Mountain to the Plain

OUR COURSE was through dense woods, in the shade and twinkling sunlight of overhanging boughs. I would I could recall to mind all the startling combinations that presented themselves, as winding from side to side of the passage, to avoid its obstructions, we could see, glancing at intervals through the foliage, the awful forms of the gigantic cliffs . . . Closer and closer the rocks gathered around us, growing taller and steeper, and pressing more and more upon our path. We entered at length a defile which I never have seen rivalled. The mountain was cracked from top to bottom, and we were creeping along the bottom of the fissure, in dampness and gloom, with the clink of hoofs on the loose shingly rocks, and the hoarse murmuring of a petulant brook which kept us company. Sometimes the water, foaming among the stones, overspread the whole narrow passage; sometimes, withdrawing to one side, it gave us room to pass dry-shod. Looking up, we could see a narrow ribbon of bright blue sky between the dark edges of the opposing cliffs. This did not last long. . . . Issuing from the mountain we found another plain. All around it stood a circle of lofty precipices, that seemed the impersonation of Silence and Solitude. Here again the Indians had encamped, as well they might, after passing, with their women, children, and horses, through the gulf behind us. In one day we had made a journey which had cost them three to accomplish.

The only outlet to this amphitheatre lay over a hill some two hundred feet high, up which we moved with difficulty. Looking from the top, we saw that at last we were free of the mountains. The prairie spread before us, but so wild and broken that the view was everywhere obstructed. Far on our left one tall hill swelled up against the sky, on the smooth, pale-green surface of which four slowly moving black specks were discernable. They were evidently buffalo, and we hailed the sight as a good augury; for where the buffalo were, there too the Indians would probably be found. We hoped on that very night to reach the village.—From "The Oregon Trail," by FRANCIS PARKMAN.

Grouped Tents of the Namadi

THIS MORNING, when the plain was radiant in the sunlight, we started off, a brave cavalcade, to investigate the black specks that dotted its expanse. The black spots are the tents of the Namadi, made of goat's hair and pitched in the shape of rectangular blocks, that is, with three perpendicular sides, the fourth, the front one, open; and the top flat—for at this season they do not have to think of rain.

We galloped from one group to another, greeted by barking dogs, piles of gay-coloured saddle-bags, . . . girls weaving or spinning or carding, hour-old goats, babies not much older, little smoky fires, and the silence of respect and curiosity. For they don't often have such an imposing visitation.

We watched the weaving of *gelims*, which is the Persian tribal blanket, and as gay in colour and as useful and as various in size and texture as the American-Indian blanket; we fingered bunches of bright-coloured woollen thread, just dyed, that were hanging on the tent-lines drying; we watched the weaving of strips fifty feet long pegged out on the ground that would be used for tenting or sacking or saddle-bags; we took photographs; we grinned, then they grinned; Melvin, staffed by Mirza Habibullah Khan and his assistants, made terse inquiries. . . .

We were invited inside the tent of one of the local chiefs. He was a courteous, gaunt old man, who offered us tea and spread bright-coloured blankets on the ground on which we sat, while about us outside nigh a hundred men in their long, loose smocks, gathered at the waist with bulging coloured sashes (bulging because of an amplitude that permits their being used on occasion either as a rope or for sacking), closed around in a semicircle and gazed at us, who were from an unknown world, with solemn curiosity. . . . We talked of the weather; this year the animals were fat and in good condition; we inspected the orange and white gelim; we were intrigued by the pleating of the women's skirts. The number of the folds made you wonder. It did not seem possible to account for all simply because their owners are often astride a donkey. When they switched about or sank upon the ground all the calico in Persia seemed to hang from their waists. . . .

Then we cantered back leisurely to our own more cleanly and spacious tents, and after lunch spent a lazy afternoon wondering, as the light went, whether those phantom bluffs across the plain in front of us were really there or only an hallucination.—From "Persian Days," by COPLEY AMORY, JR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Een Wetenschappelijk Christendom

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

HET WARE CHRISTENDOM is op positieve wet gegrond. Sedert ontelbare jaren is het de gewoonte geweest de leeringen van den Meester te beschouwen, alsof zij alleen betrekking hadden op de zeden en gevoelens der menschen, dat wil zeggen, dat men er zeker van was, dat het menschelijk gemoed door eigen inspanning persoonlijke goedheid en elk gewenscht resultaat kon bereiken. Het is duidelijk, dat zoolang men van dezen onjuisten grondslag uitging, de vruchten niet aan de verwachting beantwoordden en dientengevolge hoort men menigmaal de vraag: „Heeft het Christendom gefaald?"

Zulk een gezichtspunt bewijst, dat men in de meeste gevallen niet heeft begrepen, wat het Christendom naar waarheid inhoudt. Men heeft het nooit beschouwd als een wetenschap, die volkomen nauwkeurig en onfeilbaar is, en die, ofschoon oneindig in strekking, toch de oplossing biedt van elk vraagstuk, waar de menschheid door wordt bestormd.

Dit is het Christendom, door Jezus onderwezen, welks Wetenschap door Mary Baker Eddy is ontdekt en in haar leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] volledig en definitief is uiteengezet. Het bewijs van de juistheid van welke wetenschap ook wordt gevonden in de practische resultaten, die zij voortbrengt, en er is voorzeker geen gebrek aan dergelijke bewijzen in de Christelijke Wetenschap.

Sedert deze Wetenschap is ontdekt, hebben duizenden menschen uit alle standen der maatschappij overvloedigliik getuigenis afgelegd van haar doeltreffendheid, daar zij met goed gevolg is toegepast in gevallen, die met iemands gezondheid, voorziening, omgeving of geluk en met de velerlei moeilijkheden, waardoor de menschheid geplaagd wordt, te maken hadden.

De Christelijke Wetenschap is gegrond op een vooropstelling, die zoowel duidelijk als eenvoudig is. Zij verklaart namelijk, dat God het oneindig en goddelijk Beginsel, het volmaakt Gemoed en de volmaakte Geest is; dat het heelal, de mensch inbegrepen, de weerspiegeling van Zijn wezen en dus geestelijk, onsterfelijk, onveranderlijk en liefelijk is. Deze twee fundamenteele feiten zijn, uit den aard der zaak, nooit aan eenige verandering onderhevig. Op blz. 465 en 466 van *Science and Health* schrijft Mrs. Eddy: „Het Beginsel en zijn idee is één, en dit ééne is God, het almachtige, alwetende en alomtegenwoordige Opperwezen; en Zijn weerspiegeling is de mensch en het heelal."

Hieruit blijkt dus duidelijk, dat het bestaan gegrond is op feiten, die in alle eeuwigheid harmonisch zijn. Alles, wat onharmonisch of onjuist is, ligt buiten het gebied van de werkelijkheid en is daarom slechts een waan. De dwaling heeft geen echt bestaan. Zij schijnt er wel te zijn, maar toch bestaat zij niet. Dwaling is het onwerkelijke voortbrengsel van een onwerkelijk sterfelijk of menschelijk gemoed. Zoodra wij het onwerkelijke van alle onharmonische toestanden gezien hebben, valt het ons niet langer moeilijk te begrijpen, hoe Jezus ze te niet deed; en als de beoefenaars van de Christelijke Wetenschap zijn werkwijze navolgen, zullen zij in zekere mate in staat zijn even groote werken te verrichten.

Hoe dit geschiedt kan vergeleken worden met de wijze, waarop het licht de schaduwen verdrijft. Begrijpen wij de bestaansfeiten, het wezen van God en den mensch, dan kunnen wij met goed gevolg de waarheid van de dwaling scheiden. Als het menschelijk gemoed door deze bovenstoffelijke denkwijze de knellende banden van zijn waangeloofsels verbreekt en de alheid van het goede aanschouwt en opmerkt, hoe het goede altijd in het belang van den mensch ingrijpt, beginnen zijn kwalen en menigvuldige moeilijkheden te verdwijnen.

Voor een ieder, die door zijn studie van en ervaring in de Christelijke Wetenschap geleerd heeft, dat het getuigenis der zinnen niet betrouwbaar is, is het zeer aanmoedigend te beseffen, dat stoffelijke wetten geen ware wetten zijn en dat hij ze veilig op zijde kan schuiven. Immers, als wij in gehoorzaamheid aan de wet van den Geest, van God, beginnen te leven, ondervinden wij, dat wij heerschappij hebben over alles, wat niet Zijn gelijkenis draagt.

Vele jaren geleden werd iemand door een ernstig ongeval getroffen en de gevolgen hiervan bleven zich van tijd tot tijd op verschillende onaangename wijzen voordoen. Eens, toen hij in het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap aan het lezen was, werd het hem plotseling duidelijk, dat een dergelijke staat van zaken door geen enkele wet wordt geschraagd. Toen hij de waarheid dat de wetten Gods alleen harmonie kunnen voortbrengen, in zich opnam, was dit voldoende om zijn waan omtrent slechte gevolgen, verkeerdelijk toegeschreven aan een slechte oorzaak, te verbreken. Dit had een onmiddellijke uitwerking en de man was genezen.

Christus Jezus, de Meester Christen, schonk zijn volgelingen het inzicht in de dingen des Geestes, de dingen Gods, en leerde hun, hoe heerschappij over alle stoffelijkheid te verkrijgen. Hij doorgrondde en standvastig beoefende de ware Godwetenschap, waarin God de oneindige Liefde is en de mensch God's onsterfelijke, volmaakte idee. Op blz. 138 (t.z.p.), schrijft Mrs. Eddy: „Het was deze Godwetenschap van Jezus, die de zieken en de zondigen genas."

In den Bijbel en in het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap wordt deze weg van het wetenschappelijk Christendom duidelijk aangetoond. Begrijpt men de volmaakte betrekking tusschen den mensch en zijn Schepper, bezit men het ware medegevoel voor de lijdende menschheid, dan draagt men bij tot aller besef van hun rechtmatig erfdeel en bevrijdt men zichzelf en anderen van de ellenden der stoffelijkheid.

Vrees en haat worden verjaagd, zoodra men inziet, dat God de Liefde is. Beseffen wij inderdaad, dat God het eenige Leven is, dan verrijkt en verheerlijkt dit ons bestaan; en als het ons duidelijk wordt, dat God de eeuwige en onveranderlijke Waarheid is, dan blijkt ons bovendien, dat wij immer in het gebied der goddelijke intelligentie en harmonie verblijven.

Door het Christendom wetenschappelijk te begrijpen, verkrijgen wij toegang tot het koninkrijk der hemelen. Wij beleven dan de vreugde en stoorlooze harmonie, waarop Jezus doelde, toen hij zeide: „In de wereld zult gij verdrukking hebben, maar hebt goeden moed; ik heb de wereld overwonnen" (Joh. 16:33).

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Writing About the Oranges

"YOU'RE NEVER," Martha said, startled, "going to write about the *oranges*!"

"Oh, I don't know," I said carelessly. "It doesn't seem such a difficult subject to me. Besides, you were there. You can help."

"I wouldn't know how to begin," she said, "would you?"

"Why, yes," I said. "I'll start off by saying we sold fifty boxes last year for thirty-five cents, and that this year; after we sold the first box to the roadside stand for two dollars, we decided to—"

"But we didn't sell the fifty boxes last year," she interrupted. "Rollo did."

"Poetic license," I said.

"We didn't sell the box for two dollars, either. Not until—"

"Did I sell *all* our boxes this year at two dollars?" I asked.

"Yes, but—"

"Enough." I held up my hand. "For the mere sake of argument," I said, "I'll start off with the young Armenian, the one you said was like a young David or a young Jonathan."

"I didn't say that," she defended herself, "until *after* he gave you what you asked for the oranges. I don't think he is like that *now*."

* * *

"I pass the point," I said. "I'll begin with the description. The detail. The woman with the brown arms in the old car came by and offered me a dollar twenty-five for them if she picked them, a dollar thirty-five for them if I picked them. We took them to this young fellow at the stand. He was dressed in one of those striped sweater-shirts like the sailors in Brittany—"

"You've never been in Brittany," she said. "You don't know what the sailors in Brittany wear."

"Listen," I said, "I have been in Saks Fifth Avenue. I have been in Frederick and Nelson's. I have been in the Bon Marché. I have been in I. Magnin's. They all say the sailors in Brittany wear that sort of shirt. I'll take their word for it."

"Go ahead with the story," she said. But she was smiling.

* * *

"Well," I said, "he asked me first how many boxes of oranges I had and I said I had about twenty-five. He said, 'How much do you want for them?' and I struck a pose—like this—and looked down at my toe in the gravel,' very careless, and answered: 'Well, I think I ought to have two dollars a box.'"

Martha was laughing.

"No," she said, "first we had that conversation about the visit I had from the Orange Association man, remember? I asked him what he thought we ought to get per box for them, and he said, if we took them to a stand, we shouldn't get less than a dollar and a half."

"So then he stood a while," I said, without taking notice of her argument, "as if thinking the matter over. Then he said, 'All right, I'll take them, run of the grove.'"

"I know," she said. "I was very proud of you. You told me you didn't know anything about business, and in your very first deal, you asked fifty cents more than the highest figure we had had from anyone."

"I didn't expect him to pay it," I said. "Everything I have ever read or heard about business led me to think you asked at least a quarter more than you expected to get. I thought he might beat me down to a dollar eighty-five, or even seventy-five."

* * *

"Let's get on with the story," she said. "How are you going to tell the rest of it without subtracting something from your first triumph?"

"Well, as a matter of fact," I said, "I wasn't going to go much farther. The rest is a detail of business."

"You left eight and a half boxes the first day," she said, "and didn't bother to make a record, or get a receipt. When he tried to pay you for eight boxes, at the tally, you insisted it was eight and a half."

"It was," I said.

"That's not the point. If you are such a business man, you ought to know that it is your word against his, and that he controls the cash."

"Well," I said, "he finally paid."

"Only after you threatened to toss all the oranges back into the car and take them home again—and lose the whole deal," she said.

"A matter of principle," I said.

"So, to avoid any further unpleasantness, you let him have the four boxes of tangerines at a dollar a box instead of a dollar sixty, as he had agreed."

"That's right," I said. "I didn't analyze my motive at the time. He said they were a little past their best. He cut one open and showed it to me."

"But the next day," she said, "you saw he had them on the stand selling them at forty cents a dozen."

"Well," I said, "it was either take the dollar a box or take back the tangerines, and you don't like tangerines. I don't either."

* * *

"That, at any rate," she said, "takes care of the businessman part of the story. You weren't bad," she said, "but you weren't good either."

"It was my first business deal," I said. "You can't expect a typewriter puncher to know about produce selling all at once."

"Oh," she said, "as for that, I wasn't making the point too emphatic. I was only showing you what a difficult time you would have telling an incident of this sort without putting yourself in a bad light. The whole thing had better be told in a paragraph some time, leaving out the detail."

"Listen," I said, "the reason I earn a living is because I don't tell a story in one paragraph, saying a woman came and offered me so much for our oranges but I sold them to a fellow for so much. I stretch it out. I enlarge the detail. That's writing."

"Well," she said, "you can try. But I don't think you will be able to put it down just as it happened."

"Unless," I said, "we've already told it."

But I don't think she heard me. Or, if she did, she didn't admit she had. She sat smiling down at her book. It's getting so I never know whether she really helps me write things or not. I'll have to ask her sometime.

STEPHEN CABARRUS

Around a Turn

I shall not remember
That special afternoon
For any taunting breeze
Or catchy tune.

There was no striking garment
Of red or green or gray
To make the occasion different
From any other day.

But when I came around
A turn into the wood,
An oriole flashed his wings at me,
And the afternoon was good.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

Alfred Pittman
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

New Version of 'Bill of Attainder' ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

It seems to be a toss-up whether the House will oust Dr. Goodwin B. Watson and Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., from the Federal Communications Commission. Here is the background of the story.

The Dies Committee recently listed 39 persons on the Government pay roll, not as "communists" but as "crackpots and subversives" and urged removal.

The House proceeded to put the recommendation into effect. The Treasury Department appropriations bill was up at the time, and one of the 39 was on the Treasury pay roll, Dean Pickens. A "rider" was added to the bill saying no money under the measure should go to Mr. Pickens.

In the debate on the Pickens item one important political factor was not mentioned. He is a Negro. To their mortification many Midwestern and Northern congressmen discovered next day that they had singled out a Negro for a unique and politically dangerous action cutting him off the pay roll without a hearing. It hastily rescinded its vote. For almost the first time, it questioned the wisdom of the Dies Committee. Then it set up a review committee under Representative John H. Kerr (D) of North Carolina to look into all Dies complaints against the 39.

F. C. C. Refuses to Fire

The Kerr Committee has not yet got round to Mr. Pickens. But it has passed judgment on three F. C. C. employees on the Dies list. One of them, it decided, is not a crackpot at all (whatever a crackpot is). But the other two are. These are Drs. Watson and Dodd.

The F. C. C., however, says these two men are all right. It refuses to fire them.

The evidence against them is the customary Dies evidence of guilt by association. The evidence for them is from their friends. Into this extralegal controversy another possibility has now arisen.

The House Appropriation Committee urges Congress to attach to the next convenient appropriation bill an amendment providing that "no part of this, or any other, appropriation shall be used to pay the salaries of Goodwin B. Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr."

The Washington Post, owned and published by a man who is no radical, Eugene Meyer, former Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, is upset by the proposal. It calls the motion a "bill of attainder." A bill of attainder, you remember, is outlawed by the Constitution.

The Post points out that the two men haven't had a legal trial. Even more serious, says the Post, is that Congress could, theoretically, carry this procedure further: refuse to appropriate funds "for the payment of a salary to members of the Cabinet, or even to the President himself." Where would the constitutional tripartite division of powers be then?

It would take too long to go into the record of both men. But I have examined the record of Dr. Watson, Chief Analyst, F. C. C. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. He is an ordained Methodist minister, veteran of World War I, now on leave of absence from Teachers College, Columbia, after 18 years' service, to serve his country at a lesser salary in the F. C. C.; an independent in politics, never a communist, Director of Research, National Council, Y. M. C. A. Letters in his behalf are impressive. I have never met Dr. Watson but it is very, very hard to believe he is a "subversive" (whatever that means).

The Kerr Committee lists 12 subversive groups with which Dr. Watson is said to have been associated. Looking through the list my eye is struck by one. It is Consumers' Union.

Now it happens, gentle reader, that I, too, am a subscriber to Consumers Union. I bought a Studebaker automobile on its recommendation and it turned out to be a beautiful friendship; the poor old thing is still straining every cylinder, I am sure, to give me the most for my "A" card.

Subversive Car?

Have I been harboring a subversive car all this time? Representative Chet Holifield (D) of California comforts me. He ridicules the charge against "C. U.," of which Dr. Watson is a director. He says it is "an organization for research and counseling consumers on best buys; 80,000 members; no evidence of any subversive activity." What, then, is the lump indictment which the Kerr Committee prefers against this and other organizations? It acknowledges no court has found anything wrong with them. "But," it adds, "'the court of public opinion' of the United States has passed judgment upon them and has found them subversive and un-American."

Well, well. It sounds pretty fine. But I think the "court of public opinion," at least in America, generally prefers due process of law to conviction on the basis of rumor.

The Washington Post solemnly warns against "the gravest danger to American institutions." It sees a "gross usurpation of executive authority." But as I said, as things stand at present it seems a toss-up whether Dr. Watson and Dr. Dodd will be ousted by this 1943 version of the old "bill of attainder."

Steam Issues From Cracks in Nazi Fortress Europe

Axis collapse in Tunisia brings repercussions in all parts of Nazi-held lands on Continent.

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Repercussions of the Axis defeat in Tunisia make themselves felt all over Europe.

In Italy, Mussolini is reported clamoring for airplanes and anti-aircraft batteries to strengthen the country's desperately inadequate defenses. Mistrusting the attitude of his own people in case of an Allied invasion, the Duce has ordered a large-scale increase of the police force.

Sweeping purges have been carried out among higher-up Fascist officials, many of whom appear not unwilling to put their own safety before party ideals. Leaflets dropped by the RAF over Sicily call upon the population to demonstrate for immediate peace negotiations; otherwise, the text of the leaflets runs, the Sicilians have to prepare themselves for steadily increasing aerial bombardment.

Reports of the arrival of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring and Heinrich Himmler in Rome emphasize the seriousness of Italy's military and internal situation. Gestapo Chief Himmler came to Rome after having toured Croatia and other parts of Yugoslavia. First result of his inspection tour was the announcement of drastic blackout regulations for the Belgrade district.

Preparations in Belgrade

In case of air attack the electric current throughout Serbia's capital will be switched off. No civilians will be allowed on the streets. Italian army chiefs from Slovenia and the Dalmatian coast conferred in Zagreb on anti-invasion measures.

Reichsmarshal Göring stopped in Vienna before going to Rome. He is reported to have inspected Vienna's antiaircraft defenses and to have ordered Gauleiter Baldur von Schirach to prepare for the accommodation of additional factories that are to be shifted from the Ruhr district to Austria.

This wisdom of this move seems doubtful in view of the marked hostility of the Austrian population. Within the last eight months 125 Austrians were executed for anti-Nazi activity; another 13 are awaiting execution.

Mounting unrest is reported not only from Vienna and the industrial district of St. Poelten, but also from the rural districts of Styria and Carinthia. The Gauleiter of Salzburg ordered ruthless seizure and extermination of "anti-social elements" and "all other enemies of the regime."

The Axis authorities are speeding up work on the Riviera fortifications, according to London sources, and hastily building airfields and seaplane bases in famous bathing resorts. Toulon and Nice are said to have already been partly evacuated. Sabotage of the Toulon radio station led to the arrest of more than 100 persons, while another group of 150, including many Vichy officials, was arrested on direct orders from Hitler who asserted that the Gestapo had uncovered evidence of a plot to overthrow the Laval Government.

Manifesto by Students

The Moroccan radio broadcast the text of a manifesto which Paris University students are said to have addressed to Marshal Philippe Pétain. Declaring that the time has come to resume the students' century-old tradition in the cause of liberty, the manifesto states: "We hate the lies of the Armistice, the lie of collaboration. We will fight and suffer in memory of our heroic brothers of the Universities of Prague, Warsaw, Belgrade, Lubljana—for the triumph of our common ideal of humanity and Christianity."

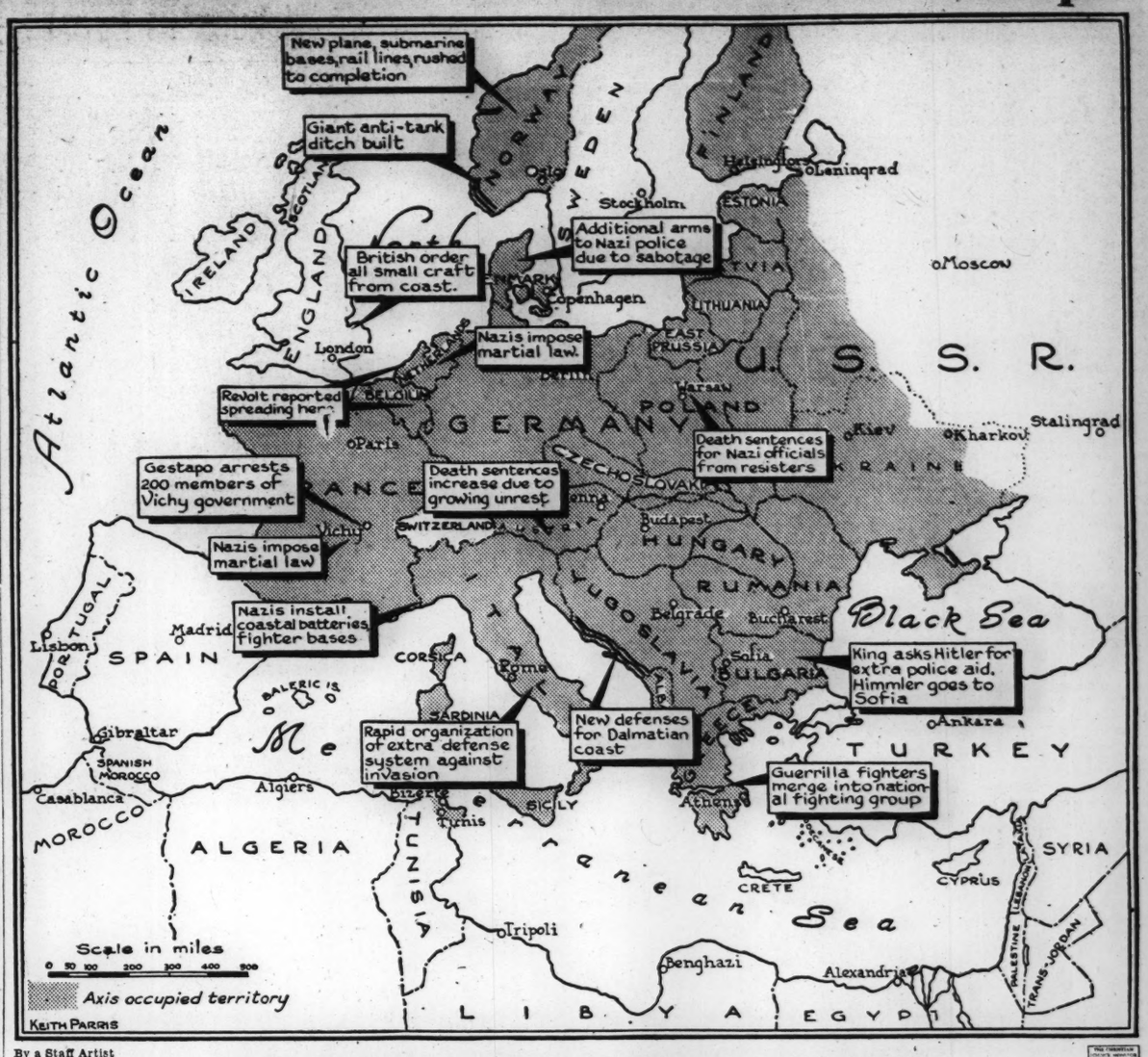
Conditions in Belgium and the Netherlands are bordering on open revolt. Attempts on trains and railway stations are frequent. Fifteen thousands Dutch university students have gone into hiding to evade labor conscription. Some 400,000 former soldiers threatened with internment received orders from the Dutch Government in exile to resist arrest. Reich Commissar Arthur Seyss-Inquart imposed martial law on Holland and ordered the execution of 43 Dutchmen during the first 11 days of this month.

Protests From Norwegians

In Norway, Church leaders formally protested to Prime Minister Vidkun Quisling against the use of compulsory labor on German fortifications. The Nazis answered by drafting more Norwegians for trench digging near Stavanger and Kristiansand and for work at new airplane and submarine bases farther up in the North. The Norwegians retaliated by blowing up a big hydroelectric plant near Bergen.

Friedrich Krüger, Minister of Security for the Government-General of Poland, was killed in the streets of Cracow on orders of the Polish Directorate of Resistance. Three other prominent Nazi officials received capital sentences by mail.

Feeling that the hour of liberation is close, the various Greek Partisan groups have buried their differences and united in the National Fighting Organization, the leaders of which are in direct touch with the Allied governments. In the first session of the association it was decided to spare the patriot forces for the day of the general Balkan uprising.



By a Staff Artist

Underground Movement Against Nazi Oppressors Gains Momentum

Growing unrest in all the nations conquered by the Nazi hordes neared the boiling point as news of the sweeping United Nations victory in Tunisia has stimulated all elements of resistance and led to increased violence and intensified Nazi reprisals. Today excitement and uncertainty pervades the whole continent as the hour for Allied attack draws nearer. The tide of the war has definitely turned.

The Country Speaks: New York

Housewives Learn About Food ..... *By Robert M. Hallett*

A housewife could go shopping in New York City a few years ago and buy not only any type of food produced in the United States, but delicacies from all parts of the world. Now foreign food is an oddity here and dislocations of domestic food supplies are so chaotic that every dining table is affected.

With all their attendant difficulties, however, the sugar, meat, and potato shortages and other topsy-turvy food-supply conditions have had one beneficial result. They have given housewives a keen appreciation of what an enormous, complex, and yet efficient mechanism New York City has for the distribution of food in peacetime.

Millions of pounds of food are consumed daily in this, the nation's biggest City and market. It has been estimated that the City's 7,000,000-odd citizens consume 100 carloads of potatoes a day. Hundreds of thousands of persons pass their working days in distributing and processing food.

Free from the impact of war, this stupendous industry provides all manner of food without great disturbances. All this formerly was taken for granted. When rationing started, housewives were impatient with lack, shortages, limitations on buying until educated to the need for such restrictions to insure an adequate food supply for American fighting men and their Allies.

The war has caused a revolution in food supply and distribution here as in the rest of the country. The dwindling supply of transportation for ordinary uses, Army, Navy, and Lend-Lease needs, farm-labor shortages, destruction of vegetables and fruit crops in the South this year by inclement weather, hastily imposed Office of Price Administration regulations, rationing and "black markets" have created even more serious difficulties here than in other parts of the country, due to the fact that the City is almost entirely dependent on the inflow of food from other parts of the country.

New York City produces only an infinitesimal part of its food supply. There are a few score farms still operating on Long Island and in Westchester, but new housing developments are making deeper inroads into the plowed furrows each year. The great bulk of food eaten here comes from all parts of the nation—and in peacetime from all parts of the world—by railroad, truck, steamship, and airplane.

That there is a bottom to the American feedbag is becoming more generally known, although there are still food dealers and housewives who say the shortages and difficulties are manufactured and that if all restrictions were taken off, the flow of food would return to normal. Opinions such as these—while they are becoming more infrequent all the time—indicate the need for continued consumer and trade education on the aims of rationing.

"Black markets" have operated particularly to the disadvantage of large cities. A substantial part of illegal food sales—particularly in meats—has been on a producer-to-consumer basis in rural sections, and this sort of trade lessens the flow of food to the large population centers.

Evidence of flourishing "black markets" in New York is had, however, in the hundreds of prosecutions by the OPA and fines imposed on retailers by the City Markets Department. Despite high penalties, however, there is wide agreement in industry and among consumers that the Federal Government has not proceeded vigorously enough against food violators.

There have been continual appeals from many sections of the food industry for revision of pricing schedules and relaxation of other food-control regulations which, they assert, have worked hardships on industry and have throttled some businesses. Some readjustments have been made, but more action along this line is needed.

When peace and its immediate postwar adjustment period end the long era of rising prices, shortages, rationing, and other irritations connected with wartime food problems, and when the law of plenty again obtains in the food industry, housewives will be more appreciative of the service rendered by the food industry from big wholesalers and meat dealers down to the small corner retail grocer.

To Change the Subject:

We Vote to Work 6 Hours a Week in Our Gardens ..... *By Grace Miller*

Something fine has moved into our neighborhood of big-city dwellings and fashionable apartment houses. It has been a "fine neighborhood" always, to be sure, but something extra moved in the other night. Or was uncovered. For maybe it was only hidden, deep down, and our Common Cause uncovered it.

Anyhow, we're having victory gardens—50 families of us. Yes, I know. Victory gardens aren't exactly news any more. But they are in our neighborhood, where onions, radishes, lettuce, come straight from the grocery store—never backyard gardens.

There aren't any back yards. Leisure time in summer is spent on the beach, where Lake Michigan fringes our block. Little exclusive groups sun themselves beside the blue water, swim, or sail a boat. We haven't known each other as folks in suburbs do, particularly folks with backyard gardens. We've merely bowed and said politely, "How do you do?"

But the other night something happened. Our neighborhood sat together in the basement room of a fashionable apartment house — dignified, gray-haired business executives; aloof young women in dapper slack suits; a broker; a salesman; a school teacher. There was Mrs. Prentiss-Jones in a cerise-colored silk dress under an expensive fur coat, diamonds on her fingers. [And Mrs. Prentiss-Jones, we later learned, is captain of our block's salvage collecting team.] There were office workers, mothers, some laughing high-school girls, and two or three wide-eyed small boys, come to see what 'twas all about.

"Only One Effort to Give for a Garden"

The meeting opened.

"This is no laughing matter," thundered the Chairman of our Victory Garden Committee—introduced as Mr. Acton, who lives in 3-B in our apartment house, and whose workaday job has something to do with the building of ships.

"Don't sign this paper," he cried, waving a legal-looking sheet, "unless you mean business. You have to put six hours a week on your garden. Keep out the weeds, else you forfeit it. But I, for one, am tired of paying 17 cents for a green pepper! I'm going to have some tomatoes, too!"

Patrick Henry himself never spoke more fervently. Respectfully we listened.

The gardens, we learned, were to be on Sheridan Road, where a quarter of our block is unused land tied up in an estate held in trust for an heir in New York. Growing radishes and onions on the land wasn't simple. The bank and lawyers protecting the trust had had to be persuaded. Conference had followed conference. Letters—letters.

"If you step on a hoe the wrong way, and it flies up and bumps your nose," Mr. Acton explained, both laughing and serious, "don't think you'll get $10,000. You'll get nothing!"

"What," asked a city apartment housewife, timidly, "shall we do for utensils?"

Question of Tools no Laughing Matter

No one laughed. Seriously we discussed rakes, hoes, cultivators, and priorities, the pooling of tools, and sharing.

There were to be 50 garden plots, explained Mr. Acton—25 by 12½ feet. Enough room, he declared, for a family of five to raise all the vegetables needed for the summer, and to can some for the winter. The Park District was to plow and level the ground. Topsoil was to be spread over the sand. Water would be piped from an adjacent apartment building. Then? It was up to us.

Faces were thoughtful. Six hours' work a week? Hot sun? Weeds? War? Europe to help feed? Vegetables for victory?

A hat was passed with bits of numbered paper in it. People drew for plot location. Pens scratched signatures.

Next morning in at least one apartment home in our block the busy businessman head-of-the-house murmured on awakening:

"I'll have to get some sticks to tie up my tomato plants. Maybe a little sweet corn, too. We could put it on the south end of our patch, so's not to shade anyone else's garden."

That was it! Vegetables weren't the whole story. We're going to have real neighbors this summer. Our block is united—in a project.

U. S. Troops Face Vital Role in Drive to Crush Hitler

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

TUNIS, Tunisia, May 15—There's no doubt now that American troops will have a vital role to play in the great drives that will crush Hitler's Europe.

The past three weeks have shown how quickly and how thoroughly the United States doughboys "have grown up" in battle experience since the operations in Southern Tunisia when they had a lack of experience which nobody knew better than they.

Gen. K. A. N. Anderson, Commander of the British First Army, paid them the highest tribute at a press conference the other day. Summing up their achievements, he said, "They've become a magnificent fighting machine in a remarkably short time."

Fine Fighting Material

Meanwhile, what the Allied success has cost the Germans in first-class seasoned troops can be seen vividly on the congested roads outside Tunis, where thousands upon thousands of prisoners are still being taken to the rear. The Germans obviously are fine fighting material. Taken altogether, they seem remarkably cheerful about the whole business as they take a hand in traffic control in co-operation with the British military police and drive to the rear their own diesel-driven trucks with the overflow passengers standing on the running boards of the drivers' cars.

I saw one German officer doing a spell of "traffic duty" at the entrance of a truck-parking road to one of the prisoners' cages. British sentries could be seen strolling along the barbed-wire boundary with fixed bayonets and inside were many hundreds of prisoners standing by such personal kits as they had been able to bring along.

The drivers just keep going westward until stopped at a control point. Long after nightfall, the stream of strangely assorted vehicles had been thudding along.

Even in this matter of being led away as prisoners, the Germans obviously are running the show and the Italians, though many of them are impressive-looking, too, seemed somehow being taken for a "ride" once again. About one third of the prisoners taken since May 7 have been Germans and the great majority of those I have seen are well-fed, sun-tanned, and men of poise in their hour of defeat. It looks more like discipline than bravado. The Italians don't hold their heads so high and don't seem so cheerful. With every appearance of amiability to their captors, I heard one say, "I don't speak Englais good—but how I wish I did."

Gen. Jürgen von Arnim's refusal to accept unconditional-surrender terms after he had been captured during the high-speed drives into Northeastern Tunisia committed to continuance of the hopeless fight—at least for a time—the scattered Axis forces thus completely isolated south of Cape Bon.

The terms were that all destruction of German and Italian war material should cease at once and that detailed plans of Axis mine fields should be furnished immediately.

It was immaterial to the Allies whether terms were accepted or not, for the British drive across the base of the Peninsula had meant the encirclement of the Axis formations concerned and insured their ultimate elimination, whether they fought on until they fired the last round or gave in earlier.

General von Arnim stated that not only were the British First Army Commander's terms unacceptable but that they could not be carried out even if accepted.

One sequel to this decision has been he avoidable waste of lives among Axis troops.

Evacuation Impossible

The capture of General von Arnim and many other German generals now in Allied hands was due to the sustained speed of the Allied advance, which made impossible both individual escapes and a mass evacuation. The latter was tried tentatively but some barges attempting to get away were fired at by guns from British tanks on coast roads, whereupon they waved improvised white flags as a token of surrender and returned to shore.

Others which managed to get farther out to sea were swooped on by the Air Force or blown out of the water by Allied warships constantly patrolling the Sicilian Straits day and night. These experiences proved that withdrawal by sea on a big scale was utterly out of the question.

Escape by air except to a limited extent at night was precluded by patrols of the Allied air forces maintained over the remaining airdromes in the northern half of Cap Bon while land forces were driving up as fast as they could by the western and eastern routes. One reason for the British northward rush was to prevent the withdrawal of high-ranking German officers and key specialists who were believed to be awaiting the opportunity to fly to Italy. Many of them were trapped.

Unable to Take Off

Junkers transport planes were waiting at air fields but Spitfires circling above prevented their taking off.

Meanwhile, one British armored formation that clattered at top speed along the western road to the peninsula tip, covering 26 miles in 18 hours, was in a certain amount of fighting. A second formation sped up to the east and the two met at top of the peninsula. General von Arnim made no move at giving himself up, but was hunted down along with other important members of his staff.

The speed with which the Allied push had been carried out since May 6 surprised the Germans and Italians into defeat with the loss of an enormous number of prisoners. They expected speed, but the vigor and resolution of the American, British, and French advances gave them more than they expected. The result has been that First Army casualties were unexpectedly light. American losses also were unexpectedly light.

Attu a Filling Station for Pilfering Japanese

AN ADVANCED BASE IN THE ANDREANOFF ISLANDS (AP)—Attu Island, which American forces now are seeking to wrest from the Japanese, has been the "first and last chance to gas" for the Nipponese in their 1,974-mile Tokyo-Paramushire-Kiska airway.

Since the Japanese landing June 8, 1942, Attu had been Kiska's staging, supply and reinforcement base. Kiska is 196 miles deeper into American territory.

Once, when American forces threatened Kiska from an Andreanoff base, the Attu Nipponese moved, lock-stock-and-barrel, to reinforce the advance submarine and seaplane base at Kiska.

When the Japanese evacuated Attu last September, it might have been taken, perhaps by a handful of grenade-tossing men—at least a volunteering group thought so.

What Japanese Found

At one time, Attu had two radio masts. Then in 1934, after a Japanese vessel prowled near Attu, the Japanese press howled about a powerful United States radio station near their waters. The radio towers were removed forthwith.

The Nipponese, upon landing in force there after the Battle of Midway, found a village of about 96 Aleuts, who summered in white, frame dwellings and wintered in huts, like potato cellars, dug in their back yards. The invaders moved into the Russian Orthodox Church and into a schoolhouse equipped with hot and cold running water. The school was not used as such because Attu had only 11 children of school age and the law called for at least 12.

As on Kiska, the enemy built machined roads at once, off Chicago Harbor—the best harbor in the near islands.

Overflow troops were quartered in conical tents, 25 feet in diameter. Frame buildings were hastily erected.

The Japanese on Attu had more fight than the Japanese on Kiska. They fired when United States planes still were beyond range of their 25,000-foot antiaircraft guns.

Prefabricated buildings 250 feet long and 50 feet wide, in 25-foot sections, were assembled in deep excavations and then covered with sod. Excavated soil was used for earthworks.

Streams Diverted

Strangely, small streams flowing from the 3,000-foot mountains were diverted to flow through or alongside the four large buildings—maybe for bathing.

[On a large Andreanof outpost, many American enlisted men as well as officers have no bathing facilities except buckets, seven months after occupation.]

Attu was strengthened constantly. Within two months, the Japanese had a score of heavy antiaircraft guns and as many light AA guns. Soon heavy gun installations appeared, some in the cliff walls.

By mid-August, the Navy Department stated that there were not more than 10,000 Japanese in the Aleutian Islands—Attu and Kiska.

Then, in September, when American fighters and bombers hit Kiska in the first low-level mass raid upon any enemy on the North American Continent, the enemy on Attu moved, bag-and-baggage. He picked up eight large underground storage buildings and AA batteries, leaving nothing behind but rubbish.

Evacuation Announced

The Navy Department announced that Attu had been evacuated.

To the first pilots raiding Kiska thereafter, it was all too apparent what had happened. The gunfire was almost twice as heavy and certainly more aggressive. The Attu Japanese had arrived.

The Japanese acted quickly. This is the timetable:

Sept. 12—A photograph shows eight large new building excavations.

Sept. 14—Thirty-nine planes raided Kiska.

Sept. 15-20—The Japanese had dug up stores and guns, and were in Kiska, firing.

Lieut. Major McWilliams, flying over Attu in November, found eight float-type Zero planes storm-wrecked on the beach. Some United States pilots volunteered to go in with seaplanes, fight the Japanese crew which might be on land, and returned with the Zeros. They were told their chance of getting the Zeros into the air was not worth the gamble.

Rifles Versus Planes

As our men flew to wreck these eight planes, the Japanese pilots returned the fire with rifles while their planes exploded and burned.

On Thanksgiving Day, planes found and wrecked a Nipponese cargo ship in Holtz Bay [This was before the invaders used Chicago]. Two days later, a second group of our bombers got heavy AA fire from the shore installations, indicating that the Japanese had salvaged not a little of the cargo from the bombed ship and that Attu again had troops.

At Christmas eight more Japanese airplanes were seen in Holtz Bay—the forwarding base to Kiska.

When the fighter strip was begun on Kiska at the beginning of this year, Attu was reinforced. Guns were more numerous, larger and built into the cliffs. Then, when work began on the Attu bomber strip, about March 1, with handcars and trucks and bulldozers, the garrison was stronger than ever.

N. Y. Newspaperwomen Get Prizes for Work

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Doris Fleeson, formerly of the New York Daily News, now with Woman's Home Companion, and Gertrude Bailey of the New York World-Telegram were presented first-prize awards last night by the New York Newspaper Women's Clubs for the best news stories written in 1942 by newspaper women here.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales 500,000
Previous day's sales 1,826,734
1943 volume to date 125,969,029
1942 volume to date 40,366,813

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	49.9	Prev. day	50.5
Month ago	48.2	Year ago	33.8
1943 high	50.9	1943 low	41.7

Sales (100s) High Low Close Net Chge

A

Abbott Lab 1.60a 1 62 61⅛ 62 +1⅛
Air & Sur 1½g 2 41¼ 41¼ 41¼ + ⅛
Acme Stl (3) 1 50 50 50
Adams Exp (.45e) 3 11½ 11½ 11½
Air Reduction (1a) 4 44⅛ 43⅞ 44⅛ + ⅛
Alaska Juneau 13 6¼ 6 6¼ + ⅛
Alb & Susq 7½ 50 102 100¼ 102 +2
Allegheny Corp 19 2½ 2½ 2½ + ⅛
Allegheny pf xw 1 19 19 19
Allegheny pr stl 2 37 36¾ 36¾ + ¼
Allegh pf $30xw 7 19¾ 19¾ 19¾ + ¼
Allegh Lud $ .35g 1 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝ + ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6) 1 159 159 159 + ½
Allied Mills (1½g) 3 23¾ 23⅝ 23⅝ + ⅜
Allied Strs (.45g) 5 11⅞ 11¾ 11¾
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½g 7 35½ 35 35¼ + ¼
Alpha P Cem (1½g) 2 19 19 19
Amal Leather 7 2 2 2
Amerada Pet (2) 4 84⅝ 84½ 84⅝ + ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20 5 27 27 27 — ½
Am Airlines 1½g 8 69 68 69 +1
Am Bank Note 1.40g 18 16 15¾ 15⅞ + ⅛
Am Beech (1.4e) 5 8 8 8
Am Brake Sh 1.40g 5 38 38 38
Am Cable & Rad 43 8⅜ 7¾ 8⅜ + ⅛
Am Can (3) 9 83½ 83¼ 83½ + ⅛
Am Car&Fdy (2g) 13 38⅜ 37⅞ 38⅛ + ⅛
Am Ch&Cable 1½g 5 22¾ 22¾ 22¾
Am Cry Sug 1.40g 1 16¾ 16¾ 16¾ + ⅛
Am Distill 1 22 22 22 + ⅛
Am European 1½e 11 9½ 9½ 9½ — ½
Am Export L 1½g 1 28 28 28 + ⅛
Am & For Pow 194 8¼ 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
Am F P 5A 1.65e 12 71½ 70 71½ +1½
Am&FP 5% 1.92e 4 79 78 79 +2½
Am & F P 2pf 88 21⅝ 19⅞ 21⅜ +1⅝
Am-Hawaii SS 3½g 4 32⅞ 32¾ 32¾ — ⅛
Am Hide & Leath 2 4 4 4 + ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40 15 68 67 67 —1
Am Internat 1.40g 19 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛
Am Locomotive 30 16⅜ 16¼ 16½ + ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾k 2 101½ 101¼ 101¼ + ¼
Am M & Met 1.60g 6 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ + ⅛
Am Metal (1) 5 24⅛ 24 24⅛
Am News 1.80 40 32 32 32 — ⅛
Am Pow & Lt 38 3¾ 3½ 3⅝ + ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf 4 107⅜ 106⅝ 107⅜ + ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf 1 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝ + ⅜
Am Rad & St .30g 48 10⅞ 9⅞ 10⅜ + ⅛
Am Rail Mill .40g 4 14⅛ 14 14
Am Rlt pf 4½ 10 65½ 65½ 65½ — ⅛
Am Sat Rac 1.20g 2 14⅜ 14⅜ 14⅜ — ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2) 10 41¾ 41½ 41⅝
Am Smelt & R pf 7 30 155 155 155 + ¾
Am Stl Fdrs (1e) 7 26⅝ 26¼ 26¼ + ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g 1 27 27 27 — ⅛
Am Sug pf (7) 1 108½ 108½ 108½ + ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9) 4 151¾ 151 151¼ + ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a) 3 54¾ 54¾ 54¾ — ⅛
Am Tob B (3a) 1 55½ 55½ 55½
Am Tob pf (6) 40 139⅜ 139⅜ 139⅜
Am Type Fdrs 1½g 2 10 9⅞ 10 + ⅛
Am Viscose (1g) 8 40¾ 40 40¾ +1⅛
Am Wat Wks 24 8¼ 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
Am Woolen 4 7¼ 7⅛ 7¼ + ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k) 1 68 68 68
Am Zinc L & S 5 6½ 6¼ 6⅜ — ⅛
Am Z pr pf 2½k 1 53¾ 53¾ 53¾ + ⅛
Anaconda (1½g) 19 28⅝ 28½ 28⅝ + ⅛
Anchor H Gl .15e 1 20 20 20
Armour Del pf (7) 2 110 110 110
Arm Ill 21 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼ + ⅛
Armstrong Ck 1½g 5 35 35 35 + ¼
Assd Dry Gds 1½g 5 10¼ 10½ 10¾ + ¼
Assoc Inv pf 5 20 103⅜ 03⅜ 103⅜ + ¼
Atch T & S F 3g 16 53⅜ 52¾ 53½ + ⅛
Atch T & S F pf 5 2 79⅞ 79⅞ 79⅞ + ⅜
Atl Coast Line 2g 17 33¾ 33¼ 33½ + ⅛
Atl Refining .50g 3 23¼ 23¼ 23¼ — ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4 20 108 108 108
Atlas Corp 1½g 10 11⅝ 11¼ 11⅜ — ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3) 2 52 52 52
Aust Nich pr A 30 45 45 45 + ½
Aviation Corp .10g 52 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝ — ⅛

B

Bald Loco ct (1e) 32 17¼ 17⅛ 17¼ + ⅛
Balt & Ohio 28 8¾ 8½ 8¾
Balt & Ohio pf 2 13¼ 13 13
Bangor & Ar 4 1 10¼ 10¼ + ⅛
Brgn&Ar pf2½k 90 50½ 50½ 50½ + ⅛
Barber Asph 11 18⅛ 17¾ 18 + ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ 40 40¼ 40¼ 40¼
Barnsdall Oil .60 3 16⅞ 16½ 16⅞ + ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g) 7 19½ 19¼ 19½ + ⅛
Bell Aircr (2e) 3 17 16¾ 16⅞ + ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3½g 5 37⅜ 37⅛ 37⅜ + ⅛
Ben f Lm pr pf 2½ 1 55¾ 55¾ 55¾
Bent Foods (.60) 3 13¾ 13⅝ 13¾ + ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a 4 33¼ 33 33¼
Beth Steel (3g) 21 63¼ 62¾ 62¾ — ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf (1g) 3 32¼ 32 32¼ + ⅛
Blaw-Knox .35e 3 9¾ 9⅜ 9⅜
Boeing Airp 1g 8 17⅞ 17¾ 17⅞ + ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2 1 54 54 54
Bon Ami B 2½g 2 46½ 46½ 46½ — ½
Borden Co (.60g) 2 27 26¾ 26¾
Borg-Warner 1.60 2 33¾ 33¾ 33¾ + ⅜
Boston & Maine 2 5 5 5 + ⅛
Brewing Co Am 2 3 25 24⅞ 25 + ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2) 5 27⅞ 27⅝ 27⅞ + ⅛
Bklyn & Q Trans 1 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr 3 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ + ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g 3 15⅛ 15 15⅛
Brown Shoe (2) 1 41 41 41 + ½
Bucyrus-Erie 1½g 2 ¾ ¾ ¾ — ⅛
Budd Mfg 26 8½ 8¼ 8½ + ⅛
Budd Mfg pf 5.50 112 112 113 + ½
Budd Wheel (1e) 7 9¾ 9⅜ 9⅜ + ⅛
Buffalo Forg .90g 1 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝ + ⅛
Bullard Co 1½g 2 23¼ 23 23⅛ + ⅛
Burlng Mills .70g 2 29 29 29 + ⅛
Burr Add M .60 18 13⅜ 13¼ 13⅜
Bush Terminal 8 5¾ 5⅝ 5¾ + ⅛
Bush T B pf3½k 40 40½ 0 40 — ½
Butler Bros .30g 5 9 8¾ 9 + ⅛
Butte C&Z 1½g 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ + ⅛
Byers (AM) Co 8 14½ 14¼ 14½ + ⅜
Byers pf 7.20k 10 79½ 79½ 79½

C

Callanhan Z-Lead 2 1⅜ 1¼ 1⅜ + ⅛
Cal & Hecla 1.40g 1 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
Can D G Ale .60 7 22⅞ 22½ 22⅝ + ⅛
Canad Pacific 21 10⅞ 10¾ 10¾ + ⅛
Capital Adm A 3 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
Carc C & O (5) 10 94½ 94½ 94½
Case (J I) Co 7e 2 117 116 117 — ½
Caterpil Trac (2) 3 46 45¼ 46 +1
Celanese Cp 1½g 18 36⅛ 36 36
Celanese 5 pf 5 10 103½ 103½ 103½
Celotex Corp 1½ 6 13⅞ 13⅜ 13⅜ + ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½ 4 21¼ 20¾ 21⅛ + ⅜
Cent Found .10g 10 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ + ⅛
Cent RR N J 3 11⅜ 10⅞ 11⅜ + ⅜
Cent Vie Sug 2½e 1 20 20 20
Cerro de Pas (4) 4 37 36¾ 37
Certain-teed Prod 12 6⅜ 6⅛ 6⅜ —1
Cer-teed 6 pf 20 57 57 57 + ¼
Champ P&F pf6 10 107⅜ 107⅜ 107⅜ + ⅛
Chas & Ohio (3) 8 43¼ 43¼ 43¼ + ⅛
Chi & E III 20 8¾ 8 8¼ + ⅛
Chi & E III A .50g 74 16⅜ 15⅞ 16 + ⅛
Chi Gt West 17 6⅞ 6¾ 6¾ + ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 4g 36 20¾ 20¼ 20¼ — ½
Chi Pneu Tool (2) 2 18½ 18½ 18½
Chi R Is & Pac 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf 1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf 1 2 2 2 — ⅛
Childs Co 3 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅞ + ⅛
Chrysler Cp (1½g) 5 73½ 73 73⅜ + ⅛
Cities Svc 1.50 50 103¾ 103½ 103½ — ⅛
Cities Svc Pwr 1.40a 9 44⅜ 43¾ 43¾ — ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a 9 44⅜ 43¾ 43¾ — ⅛
Clueett Peab 1½g 3 35 35 35 — ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P 1½ 6 21 21 21 + ⅛
Collins & Aik 1 25 25 25
Col & South 90 11¼ 11¼ 11¼ + ⅛
Col Broadc A .60g 4 22 21¾ 22 + ⅛
Col Broadc B .60g 2 21⅞ 21¾ 21⅞ + ⅛
Col G & El 575 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜ + ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6 4 60¼ 60 60¼ + ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf 5 20 55 55 55
Colum Pict 1.20a 1 16 16 16
Comml Credit (3) 8 38½ 36⅞ 38½ +2⅜
Comml Invest Tr 3 7 38¾ 38¼ 38¼ — ¼
Comm I T cvpf4½ 1 110¾ 110¾ 110¾
Comml Solvents .60e 6 14¼ 14⅛ 14¼
Commith & South 64 1½ 1 1½
Comw & South pf 4 54¾ 54½ 54¾
Conwith Ed .70g 4 24¼ 24¼ 24¼
Conde Nast .60e 1 9½ 9½ 9½ + ⅛
Congol-Main (1) 1 23 23 23 + ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e 2 21¼ 21 21 — ⅛
Con Cig pr pf5½g 30 102¾ 102¾ 102¾ + ⅜
Cons Copper 3 5¾ 5¾ 5¾
Cons Edison 1.60 19 19⅞ 19½ 19⅝ + ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5 1 97¾ 97¾ 97¾ + ⅛
Cons Film Ind 3 3 3 3
Cons Film I pf 1.40 1 18 17⅝ 18 + ⅛
Cons Oil (1g) 21 10⅜ 10¼ 10⅜
Consol's Coal 16 15¼ 14⅜ 15¼ +1¼
Consol's Coal pf 2 65½ 65½ 65½ +1¼
Cons Pr pf 4½ 20 97½ 97½ 97½ + ⅛
Cons Vultee 1.40 6 17¼ 17¼ 17¼ + ⅛
Cons R R Cuba pf 1 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ + ⅛
Container Cp 1.20 4 22⅞ 22½ 22½ — ⅛
Corn Bak 1.40 2 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ + ⅛
Corn Can (1.40g) 8 33¾ 33½ 33¾ + ⅛
Corn Dunn Fib 1.40g 1 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ + ⅛

Sales (100s) High Low Close Net Chge

D

Davison Chem .60e 6 16¾ 16⅝ 16¾ — ⅛
Decca Records (1) 1 16½ 16½ 16½
Deere & Co 1.35e 7 34½ 34½ 34½ + ½
Deere & Co pf 1.40 4 33⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛
Dielex-Wun-G 3½g 1 18⅞ 18¾ 18¾ — ⅛
Del & Hudson 10 16 15¾ 16 + ⅛
Del Lack & West 26 9¾ 9½ 9¾ + ⅛
Den & R G W pf 7 2¾ 2¼ 2¾ + ⅛
Detroit Edison .60g 6 18½ 18¼ 18⅜ + ⅛
Detroit Mich Stove 1½ 1 31½ 31½ 31½ + ½
Diam Match 2½ 2 28 27¾ 28 + ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22 2 28 27¾ 28 + ⅛
Dixie Cup 1½g 1 13 13 13 — ⅛
Dixie C A 2½g 430 40¾ 40 40 — ⅛
Doehler Die C 3½g 2 29½ 29½ 29½ — ⅛
Dome Mines h1.20g 10 20 19½ 20 + ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e 4 68¼ 67 68¾ +1½
Dresser Mfg 1½e 30 31½ 29⅜ 31¼ +2¼
du Pont de N 1g 2 149¼ 149¼ 149¼ + ¼
du Pont of (4½g) 1 127 127 127
Dunhill Int 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ — ⅛
Dun & Lt 1 pf 5 1 118½ 118½ 118½ + ⅛

E

Eastern Air L 3 28⅜ 38¼ 38½ + ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5 1 167 167 167 —1
Eaton Mfg (3) 3 41 40¾ 41 + ⅛
Edison Br Strs .80 1 17 17 17 + ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝ + ⅛
Elec Boat (1e) 11 12⅜ 12⅛ 13 + ⅛
El Power & Lt 49 5⅜ 5¼ 5⅜ + ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf 3 48¾ 48 48¾ +1⅜
El Pr & Lt $7 pf 1 52½ 52½ 52½ + ⅜
Eng Pub Service 32 6¾ 6½ 6¾ + ⅛
Equity Off Bldg 3 1 1 1 + ⅛
Erie RR (1e) 14 15⅛ 15 15⅛
Erie RR ct (1e) 50 15⅜ 14¾ 15⅛ + ⅜
Erie RR pf A (5) 5 52 51½ 52 + ⅝
Eureka V Cl 1½g 13 8⅛ 7⅞ 8⅛ + ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60 4 26¼ 25⅝ 26¼ + ⅛

F

Fairbanks Morse 1 2 39 39 39 — ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2 2 25¾ 25½ 25¾ + ⅛
Fed Lt & Tr 1½g 3 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝ + ⅛
Fed M & Sm 1g 1 26½ 26½ 26½
Fed Mogul (1) 1 15¾ 15¾ 15¾
Fed Mot Tr .10g 1 5½ 5½ 5½
Fed D Strs 1.40a 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝ + ⅜
Fed D St pf 4½ 50 89 89 89 —
Fic P F Ins 1.60a 1 49½ 49½ 49½ + ½
Firestone T&R 1½g 3 35 35 35
First N Strs 2½ 3 35½ 35½ 35½ + ½
Flintkote (1½g) 66 20⅝ 19½ 20⅜ + ⅛
Follansbee Steel 1 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅝
Follansbee S pf 30 40 39½ 40
Foster Wheeler 1 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝ + ⅜
Foster Wh pf 7 50 136 136 136 + ¼
Fost W 6pf 11½ 50 20 20 20
Francisco Sugar 3 9¾ 9¼ 9⅜ + ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40 1 28½ 28½ 28½ + ½

G

Gair (Robt) 1½e 20 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅞ + ⅛
Gar Wood Ind 1½g 16 5¾ 5⅝ 5⅝ + ⅛
Gaylord Cont 1.20g 1 14¼ 14¼ 14¼ + ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e 2 9 9 9
Gen Am Trans 2e 1 44 44 44 — ⅛
Gen Baking .30g 2 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
Gen Bronze 10 8½ 8 8 + ⅛
Gen Cable 7 7¼ 7 7¼ + ⅛
Gen Cable A 3 17¼ 16¾ 17¼ + ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½xk 60 90 89½ 90 — ½
Gen Elec (1.40) 29 37⅛ 37½ 37½
Gen Foods .80g 3 38 38 38 — ⅛
Gen G & El A 5 2½ 2 2 — ⅛
Gen Motors (1g) 20 51⅜ 51¼ 51⅜ — ⅜
Gen O Adv .20e 14 5⅛ 5¼ 5⅛ — ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (1½g) 3 20⅞ 20¾ 20⅞ — ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10g 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝ + ⅛
Ger Pub Service 5 1¾ 1¼ 1¼
Ger Ry Sig 1½g 5 21½ 20¾ 21⅛ + ⅛
Gen Real & Util 3 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ + ⅛
Gen Refract .30g 1 21 21 21
Gen Tel (1.60) 1 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞ — ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 3k 60 78½ 77¾ 78½ + ⅜
Gillette S Raz .45e 4 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
Gimbel Bros .15e 4 9¾ 9⅝ 9¾ + ⅛
Glidden Co (.60g) 7 20¼ 20¼ 20¼ + ⅜
Gobel (Adolf) 26 2 1⅞ 1⅞
Goebel Brew (.20) 4 3¼ 3½ 3¼ + ⅛
Goodrich (BF) 4½g 4 38¾ 38¼ 38¾ + ⅜
Goodrich pf (5) 1 95¾ 95¾ 95¾ — ⅛
Goodyear T&R 1½g 9 35½ 35 35½ + ⅛
Goodyear pf (5) 2 100 100 100 + ⅛
Gotham Hos (1½e) 2 8 7¾ 7¾ + ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot 34 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛
Granby C Min .60 1 6 6 6
Granite C Stl .35e 4 11¼ 11 11¼ + ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40 4 24½ 32 32½ + ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e 1 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅛ — ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e) 21 31¾ 30½ 31¼ + ⅛
Gt West Sugar (1g) 1 26 26 26 — ⅛
Greyhound Cp (1) 8 17⅜ 17⅜ 17½ + ⅛
Grum Air En 1½e 2 15 15 15 + ⅛
Guantan Sugar 5 4½ 4⅜ 4½
Guantan Sug pf 160 140½ 139½ 140 +1½
Gulf Mob & Ohio 18 9¼ 9 9
Gulf M&O pf 2½e 5 40¼ 39¾ 40½ +1

H

Hall (WF) Print 1 1 15⅜ 15⅜ 15⅜
Hamil Watch .40g 1 14½ 14½ 14½ — ⅛
Hanna 35 pf 5 80 107¼ 107 107
Harbison-Walker 3 16¾ 16½ 16¾ — ⅛
Hat Cp Am A 1½g 3 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜ — ⅛
Hayes Mfg 3 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜ — ⅛
Hazel-Atlas G 5 50 99⅞ 99⅞ 99⅞ + ⅛
Hercules Powd 1½g 1 84 84 84 + ⅛
Hinde & D P 1½g 1 20½ 20½ 20½ — ⅛
Hollander (A) 1½g 1 12½ 12½ 12½ — ⅛
Holly-Sugar (1) 1 15½ 15½ 15½ + ⅛
Homestake Min 10 35 34 35 + ⅛
Houd-Hersh A 2½ 2 40¾ 40¼ 40¾ + ⅛
Houd-Hersh B 1½g 7 15½ 15½ 15½ + ⅛
Household F pf 5 20 108 108 108 + ⅛
Houston Oil 6 7⅝ 7¼ 7⅜ + ⅛
Hudson B M&S h2 2 27¾ 27½ 27¾ + ⅛
Hudson Motor 12 9¼ 9 9¼
Hupp Motor 18 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛

I

Illinois Central 18 14⅞ 14¾ 14⅞ + ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4) 40 46 46 46 + ⅛
Int Cement pf 1 28½ 28½ 28½ + ½
Indpls P&L .60g 4 16 15⅞ 15⅞ + ⅛
Indust Rayon (2) 1 36¾ 36¾ 36¾ + ⅛
Inger-Rand pf 6 1 165 165 165
Inspirat C Cop 1½g 7 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
Insurasth ct (.20) 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
Insurchem Cp 1.60 1 29½ 29½ 29½ — ⅛
Insurchem pf 6 7 20 113 113 113
Interlake Iron 1e 11 8¾ 8¼ 8¼ + ⅛
Int Bus Mach 6a 1 167 167 167 —
Int Harvester (2) 3 67 65¾ 67 +1
Int Hydro-Elec A 46 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜ + ⅛
Int Mer Marine 11 13½ 12¾ 13⅜ + ⅛
Int Min & Ch 1½e 2 17 17 17
Int Min & Ch pf 4 1 64 64 64 +1
Int Mining 6 6 5⅞ 6 + ⅛
Int Nick Can (2) 15 34¼ 32⅝ 33⅝ + ⅛
Int Paper 34 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ — ⅛
Int Paper pf (5) 2 58 57½ 58 + ½
Int Ry Cen Am 7 6⅜ 6 6⅜
Int Ry Chf 1¼k 80 52¾ 52¼ 52¾ — ⅛
Int Shoe (1.80) 1 33⅝ 32⅝ 33⅝ — ⅛
Int Tel & Tel 137 15¾ 14⅝ 15⅛ + ⅜
Int T & T pr ct 6 15½ 14¾ 15⅛ + ⅜
Investors Co (1½g) 1 13 13 13 + ⅛
Investors Sh Sts 1½g 1 14½ 14½ 14½

Sales (100s) High Low Close Net Chge

J

Jewel Tea (1.60) 1 32¾ 33¼ 33¼ — ⅛
Johns-Manv (1½g) 6 84½ 84½ 84½ — ⅛
Jones & L Stl 1g 8 24 23⅞ 24

K

Kalam St & F .60 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
Kan City South 3 9¾ 9¼ 9¼ — ⅛
Kelsey-H W 1 43⅛ 9 23½ 23⅛ 23½ + ⅜
Kelsey-H 1.40g 3 15½ 15¼ 15¼
Kennecott Cop 1½g 21 22⅜ 32⅛ 32⅜
Keyst S & W 1.40g 10 17½ 17⅜ 17½
Kresge Det St 1.40g 1 6½ 6½ 6½ —1
Kresge SS (1½g) 3 22⅞ 22¾ 22⅞ — ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2) 4 20½ 20 20½ — ⅛

L

Laclede Gas 51 14 14 14
Lambert Co 1½ 4 25⅛ 25 25⅛ — ⅜
Lehigh Port C 1½ 2 22 22 22
Lehigh Val Coal 9 2⅛ 2⅛ ⅜ + ⅛
Lehigh V Canal pf 9 16½ 16¾ 16½ + ⅛
Lehigh Val RR 14 7⅜ 7¼ 7⅜ + ⅛
Lehman Co (1) 1 28¾ 28¾ 28¾ — ⅛
Lerner Stores (2) 2 19 18¾ 18¾ — ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass 1½g 2 31½ 31½ 31½ + ⅜
Libby McN L .45g 5 35⅜ 35⅜ 35⅜
Life Savers (1.40) 5 6¾ 6½ 6¾ + ⅛
Liggett & My (3) 1 38 38 38 +1½
Liggett & My B 3 1 65 65 65 — ¾
Lily Tulip (1½g) 3 67⅜ 67 67 — ¼
Lima Loco (1½g) 1 27 27 27 — ¼
Link-Belt (2) 4 37⅞ 37½ 37⅞ + ⅛
Lion Oil Ref (1) 4 38¾ 38¾ 38¾ — ⅜
Liquid Carb (1a) 3 18 18 18
Lockheed Aire 1½g 3 18⅞ 18¾ 18⅞
Loew's Inc (2) 4 21½ 21⅜ 21½ + ⅛
Lone Star Gas (3) 5 57 55½ 57 +2
Long-Bell Lumb A 7 45¼ 45 45¼
Loose-W Biscuit 1 27 10 10 10
Lorillard (P) 1½g 1 26¾ 26¾ 26¾ + ⅛
Louisv G&E A 1½ 7 18⅞ 18¾ 18⅞ + ⅛
Louisv G&E A 1½ 1 20½ 20½ 20½ — ⅛

M

MacA & F .95g 1 27 27 27
Macy (RH) Co (2) 1 25¾ 25¾ 25¾
Magma Cop 1¾g 6 19½ 19½ 19⅝ + ⅛
Manati Sugar 6 6⅜ 6¼ 6¼ + ⅛
Mandel Bros 1½g 2 9 9 9
Manhattan Shirt (1) 3 17¾ 17¾ 17¾ + ¼
Maracaibo Oil Exp 3 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝ + ⅛
Marine-Midl .08g 32 5¾ 5⅝ 5⅝
Mkt. St. Ry pf 190 13⅞ 13⅜ 13⅞ + ⅛
Marshall Field .80 80 14¼ 13⅞ 14⅛ + ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½e 1 21 20¾ 21 + ⅛
Martin-Parry 8 3½ 3⅜ 3½
Massonite Corp (1) 9 37½ 37⅜ 37½ —1
Mathieson Alk 1.40g 4 24¾ 24 24⅜ + ⅛
Math Alk pf (7) 30 169 168½ 169 —1
May Dept Sts (3) 1 47⅞ 47⅞ 47⅞ + ¼
McCrory Strs (1) 1 15 15 15
McCall Corp 1.40 1 17½ 17½ 17½ + ¼
McGraw Elec (1) 5 15 14¼ 15 + ⅛
McGraw-Hill .15g 5 23⅞ 23⅞ 23⅞ — ⅛
McKess & Rob (1) 2 20½ 20 20 — ⅛
Mead Corp (.30g) 3 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜ — ⅛
Melville Shoe (2) 1 30¾ 30¾ 30¾ + ¼
Mengel Co (1e) 13 9¼ 9 9
Miami Cop (1½g) 8 8¾ 8⅛ 8¼
Minn-Moline 12 7¼ 7 7¼ + ⅛
Mission Cp .85e 2 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝ + ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas 2 3 3 3
Mo-Kan-Texas pf 9 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞
Montgom Ward (2) 4 42 41¾ 41¾ + ⅛
Morris & Essex 10 12¾ 12¼ 12¾ + ⅛
Mohawk Carpet 2 1 25 25 25
Motor Prods 1½g 1 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞ + ⅛
Motor Wheel .60g 2 17¾ 17¾ 17¾
Mueller Br (.40g) 1 28½ 28½ 28½ + ½
Mullins Mfg 3 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ — ⅛
Murray Corp 1½g 8 8⅞ 8½ 8⅞ + ⅛

N

Nabco Liquid 2 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛ — ⅛
Nash-Kelv (1½g) 32 11 10¾ 11 + ⅛
Nash C & SL 1g 170 38¾ 37½ 38¾ +2¼
Nat Acme (1g) 12 16⅞ 16½ 16¾
Nat Auto Fib 21 10 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60 1 11¼ 11¼ 11¼ + ⅛
Nat Aviation 1.40e 6 11⅞ 11¾ 11⅞ — ⅛
Nat Biscuit (1.40g) 8 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝ + ⅛
Nat Can 5 8¾ 8⅝ 8¾ + ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1) 6 24 23¾ 24
Nat Cyl Gas (.80) 2 13⅞ 13½ 13⅞
Nat Dairy Prod .80 18 20⅛ 20 20
Nat Dept Strs 1½g 1 12 11⅞ 11⅞ + ⅛
Nat Distillers (2) 6 30¾ 30¾ 30¾ + ⅛
Nat En&Stm (1½e) 3 23¾ 23¾ 23¾
Nat Gyp pf 4½ 90 84¾ 84¾ 84¾
Nat Lead (1½) 15 16⅞ 16¾ 16⅞ + ⅛
Nat Pow & Lt 14 6⅛ 6 6⅛
Natl Steel (3) 1 58¼ 58¼ 58¼ + ⅛
Nat Supply 13 12¾ 12⅝ 12¾
N S 5½pf13½k 130 74 74 74 —1
Nat Tea 2 6¾ 7 7 + ⅛
Natomas Co (1) 2 9¼ 9⅛ 9⅛
Nehi Corp (1½g) 1 13 13 13 + ⅛
Newport Ind .20g 10 14¾ 14½ 14½
News News Ship 1g 2 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
N Y Air Brake 1g 2 36 25 36 +1⅜
N Y Cent RR 1½g 38 18¾ 18¼ 18¾ + ⅜
N Y Chi & St L 31 20 18 19½ +1⅝
N Y Chi & St L pf 71 57¾ 54½ 57⅝ +1½
N Y C Omnib 1½g 2 22 22 22 + ½
N Y & Harlem 90 107 105½ 105½ —2½
N Y Lack & W 70 44¼ 43½ 44 + ½
N Y N H & H 41 1½ 1½ 1½
N Y N H & H pf 3 4⅛ 4 4⅛ — ⅛
Norf & West 10 70 182¼ 182 182 —1
No Am Avia (1e) 8 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝ — ⅛
North Am Co .30f 14 15¾ 14¾ 15 — ⅛
Northern Pacific 1g 34 17⅜ 17 17 — ⅛
Norwich Pharm .30g 1 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞ + ⅛

O

Ohio Oil (1½g) 17 17⅞ 17½ 17¾ — ⅛
Omnibus Corp 2 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ + ⅛
Omnibus C pf 8 30 86½ 86½ 86½ + ⅜
Otis Elevator .80g 6 7½ 7¼ 7¼ + ⅛
Owens-Ill Glass 2 59 58¾ 58¾

P

Pac Coast 330 11½ 11½ 11½ + ⅛
Pac Coast 1 pf 20 47½ 47½ 47½
Pac Mills (1½g) 3 24 23¾ 24 + ⅛
Pac Tin Cons 264 6¾ 6 6¼ + ⅛
Pac West Oil (½e) 1 16 16 16 + ⅛
Packard Motor .10g 27 4⅞ 4¾ 4⅞ + ⅛
Pan Am Airways 1e 15 32¼ 31½ 32 + ⅜
PanEPLpf 5.60 70 110¾ 110 110
Panh P & R .10g 2 42 42 42 —1¾
Paraffine Cos 1.20 2 37½ 37½ 37½
Param Pict 1.05g 21 25⅞ 25½ 25¾ + ½
Park Utah Con M 6 2¾ 2¼ 2¾ + ⅛
Parke Davis .60g 4 33⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛
Parker Rust-Pr 1½g 1 18⅞ 18¾ 18¾ — ⅛
Patine Mines 1g 10 16 15¾ 16 + ⅛
Penick & Ford 1½g 3 26¾ 25¾ 26¾ — ⅛
Penney (J C) (3) 1 58¾ 58 58 — ⅜
Penn Coal & Coke 1 88¾ 88¾ 88¾ + ⅜
Penn-Dixie Cement 7 3½ 3⅜ 3½ + ⅛
Penn-D C pfA 3½k 1 40¼ 40¼ 40¼ +1¾
Penn RR (2½e) 19 30½ 30½ 30¾ — ⅛
Peoples Drug 1½g 1 23½ 23¼ 23½ + ⅛
Peoria & East 1 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ — ⅛
Pepsi-Cola 1½g 25 42½ 42½ 42⅝ + ⅛
Pere Marquette 6 13⅞ 13⅛ 13⅞ + ⅛
Pere Marq pf 2 37½ 37 37½ +1¼
Pere Marq pr pf 1000 51½ 49½ 51½ +3⅜
Petrol Corp (1½g) 2 9 8⅞ 9 — ⅛
Pfeiffer Brew 1½g 4 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ — ⅛
Phelps Dodge 1.40 30 25½ 25 25¼ — ⅛
Phila Co 6pf 5 2 44 43⅞ 44 + ⅛
Philco Corp .35g 5 22 22 22 + ½
Phil M pf 4½k 20 114½ 114½ 114¾ +1
Phillips Pet (2) 5 48⅛ 47⅞ 48⅛ + ⅛
Pittsburgh Coal 1 8 8 8 — ⅛
Pitt C & Ir 1½e 10 72 72 72 +2
Pitt Cke pf 5 3 14⅜ 14⅜ 14⅜ + ⅛
Pitt Forgings 1½g 4 5⅞ 5¾ 5⅞ + ⅛
Pitt Sc & Bo .10g 2 9¾ 9¾ 9¾ + ⅛
Pitt Steel 2 9¾ 9½ 9¾ + ⅛
Pitt Steel pf 8 19 85 85 85 +3
Pitt Stl 5½ pf 3 50 49½ 50 + ⅛
Pitt S pf 8½g 60 73 73 73
Pittston Co 2 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
Pittston pf A 20 49 48½ 48½ — ⅛
Plymouth Oil 1½g 3 20¾ 20¾ 20¾ + ⅛
Pond Creek P 1½g 4 21 21 21
Poor & Co B 1 9½ 9½ 9½ — ⅛
Portal Tel pf 2 18¼ 17⅞ 17⅞ — ⅜
Pressed St C 3½g 2 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜
Procter & Gam (2) 4 54⅞ 54½ 54⅞ + ⅛
Proc & G pf 5 20 118¼ 118¼ 118¼ —1
Pub Ser N J 1½g 6 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝
P S NJ B pf 8 30 120 120 120 — ½
P S NJ 6 pf 6 60 99¼ 99⅛ 99⅛ — ½
P S NJ $5 pf 5 80 85⅜ 85⅜ 85⅜ — ⅜
Pullman (1g) 23 35¼ 34½ 35¼ +1¼
Pure Oil (1½e) 20 18¼ 18 18¼ + ⅛
Pure Oil 5% pf 5 2 101¼ 101¼ 101¼ + ⅛

Q

Radio C of A .20g 122 11¾ 10¾ 11¼ + ⅛
Radio-Keith-Orph 18 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛ + ⅛
Rayonier Inc (1½g) 4 13 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
Realties Co (

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Packard Says Orders Exceed Billion Dollars

DETROIT (AP) — Packard Motor Car Company reported that earnings of the company and its subsidiaries for the first quarter of 1943 were $1,193,870 after provision of $5,540,154 for estimated normal federal income, surtax and excess profits taxes.

In the same period last year earnings were $1,120,322 after provision of $937,418 for normal federal income tax and surtax, but not including proportional provision for federal excess profits taxes.

Major Packard war assignments are Rolls-Royce engines for aircraft and marine engines for PT boats. Output of these products approximated $86,000,000 worth for the first quarter of 1943, compared to about $35,000,000 worth the same period last year, the report showed.

"Business on our books exceeds $1,000,000,000," George T. Christopher, president and general manager of the company, said. "At the close of the first quarter of 1942 we had completed $50,000,000 worth of Government contracts. Now we have done $300,000,000."

Packard's financial position, he said, remains substantially the same as at the close of the fiscal year, adding: "It would appear, however, that taxes can allow no more than comparable earnings, even on twice the business expected this year over last."

American Water Works & Electric Co. and subsidiaries showed a net profit for the three months ended March 31 of $1,023,140, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 19 cents a common share. This compared with an adjusted net of $891,453 or 16 cents a common share for the first quarter of 1942.

Federal Mining & Smelting Co. in a tentative report for the first quarter of 1943 showed a net profit of $234,361, equal to 95 cents a common share, against $482,-322 or $1.95 on common in the comparable quarter of 1942.

Fruehauf Trailer Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for 1942 was $1,653,498, equal after preferred dividends of $3.72 a common share, against $2,019,936 or $4.61 on common in 1941. The report showed net sales last year amounted to $39,093,495 compared with $34,276,124 in 1941.

Briggs Manufacturing Company reported that net earnings for the first three months of 1943 were $1,183,274.19 or 81 cents per share outstanding after provision for federal income and excess profits taxes. Earnings for the same period of 1942 were $921,824.42 or 47 cents a share outstanding.

American Gas & Electric Co. and subsidiaries reported for 12 months ended March 31 net income of $10,972,295, equal to $2.07 a share on the common stock, compared with $13,521,143, or $2.63 a share, in the preceding year.

Parker Pen Co. reported net income of $698,131 for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, equal to $3.59 a share, compared with $858,417 or $4.38 a share in the like period in the preceding year.

The General Railway Signal Co. issued a corrected statement for the quarter ended March 31, reporting net profit of $296,513 after charges and taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to 82 cents a common share, compared with $159,789, or 39 cents a common share, in the like 1942 period. In a previous statement the company had reported net profit of $322,654 for the 1943 first quarter.

The Walworth Co. and subsidiaries, manufacturers of valves and fittings, reported net profit of $470,060 for the 1943 first quarter, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 34 cents a common share, compared with $304,820, or 22 cents a share, in the like period last year.

United States Gypsum Company, building material manufacturer, reported net profit of $1,048,342, equal to 76 cents a common share, in the three months ended March 31, compared with net profit of $1,-141,894, equal to 86 cents a common share, in the comparative 1942 months.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. reported net income of $1,233,465 for the quarter ended March 31, compared with $1,313,570 for the like period of 1942. Profit was equal to $1.18 a share for the first quarter against $1.25 for the same period last year. Gross operating revenues for the recent period were $34,968,252 against $29,463,034 for the three months ended March 31, 1942.

Beatrice Creamery Co. and subsidiaries showed a net profit of $1,664,994, equal to $3.16 a common share, for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, compared with a net of $1,869,788, equal to $3.70 cents a common share, in the preceding year.

Burlington Mills Corp. reported for six months ended April 3 earnings of $1,864,-258, equal to $1.95 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,721,506, or $2.44 a share on a smaller number of shares outstanding in the same period a year ago.

Consolidation Coal Co. reported for the March quarter net profit of $420,067 before provision for federal excess profits taxes, equal to $1.02 a share on the common stock, compared with $331,736, or 76 cents a share, in the March quarter of 1942.

General Printing Ink Co. reported March quarter net profit of $120,362, equal to nine cents a share on the common stock, compared with $141,002, or 12 cents a common share, in the first quarter of 1942.

Lily-Tulip Cup Corp. reported profit in the 12 months ended March 31 was $698,-301, equal to $3.68 a share on the capital stock, compared with $865,405, or $4.56 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

The United Gas Corp. and subsidiaries reported net income of $7,015,987 for the year ended Jan. 31, or $17.11 a share on the $7 preferred stock on which dividend accumulations amounted to $15.54, compared with $8,073,658, or $15.79 a preferred share, in the preceding year.

Robert Gair Co., Inc., and subsidiaries, manufacturers of folding cartons and similar products, reported net profit of $154,-399 for the 1943 first quarter, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 9 cents a common share, against $354,208, or 36 cents a share, in the like 1942 period.

Coca-Cola International Corp. reported its net profit for the quarter ended March 31 was $1,003,435, equal to $4.84 a common share, against $1,030,370 or $4.92 a common share in the comparable quarter of 1942.

The Philco Corp. reported profit in the March quarter amounted to $770,890, equal to 56 cents a common share, against $595,-035, or 43 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1943. The figures for the latest period included postwar tax refund of $178,000, or 13 cents a share.

Purity Bakeries Corporation reported consolidated net income for the 16 weeks ended April 24, was $657,462, equivalent to 85 cents a share on the 771,976 shares of common stock outstanding. It compares with net of $496,098 or 64 cents a share for the first 16 weeks of 1942.

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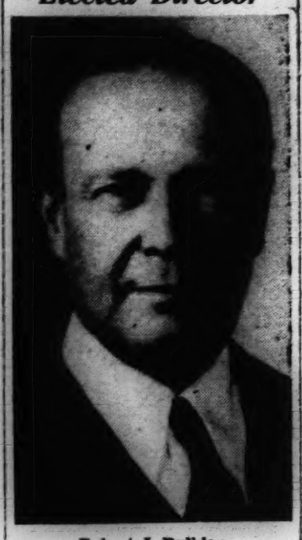


Robert J. Bulkley

Elected a director of the Pere Marquette Railway Co. Mr. Bulkley is a former United States Senator of Cleveland, Ohio.

WPB Adviser On Newsprint Leaves Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald J. Sterling, leaving his post as war production board consultant on the newspapers and publishing industries, declared that the publishers' best insurance against new curtailments is "continued economy of use."

"Available supply and not wishful thinking is the governing factor," said Sterling, who is returning to the managing editorship of the Oregon Journal, Portland.

"Canada, and not the Congress, provides three-fourths of the supply.

"He who would depart from the letter and the spirit of the (newsprint curtailment) order, would jeopardize not only himself but his fellow publishers. This is the time for the newspaper to practice for itself the unity which it preaches for others.

"Finally, there is a war to be won, and its winning transcends the preferences and prejudices of any business. Even the newspaper business."

Sterling's statement included praise for WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson and assurance that the printing and publishing branch was in "good hands"—Director William G. Chandler and Deputy Director Harry Bittner.

The Oregon newspaper executive said he was "not running out on the job—rather, I feel that the job has run out on me."

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Newspaper Publishers Association estimated newsprint consumption by reporting U. S. newspapers was 915,276 tons during the first four months of the year, a decrease of 2.4 per cent under the comparable period of 1942 and of 5.1 per cent under the first four months of 1941.

For April reporting newspapers consumed 243,281 tons of newsprint against 238,493 tons in the like month of 1942 and 256,431 tons in April of 1941.

Estimated total newsprint consumption in the U. S. during April was 327,431 tons, including all uses, lifting the total for the first four months of the year to 1,231,-865 tons.

Stocks of newsprint paper held by reporting newspapers was estimated at 52 days' supply at the end of April, against 56 days' supply at the end of March.

U. S. to Make Loans On Business Property Affected by War

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced the Government will make loans on private business properties which have lost their earning power because of wartime restrictions and regulations, to help pay taxes, insurance, interest charges and maintenance costs.

The loans, Mr. Jones said, will be made by RFC Mortgage Company and will be for the duration of the national emergency.

They will carry 4 per cent interest and will be made against "improved real estate with an established net earning capacity, including stores, privately owned gasoline and service stations, resort hotels and business properties generally."

Mr. Jones said the RFC Mortgage Company will consider applications for three classes of loans:

Participation loans, refunding loans in which the mortgage company will make a loan to refund all or any portion of existing lien indebtedness where a loan cannot be obtained from private sources, and care and preservation loans. The latter will be made on properties that are unencumbered.

In the case of participation and refunding loans, properties must not have a total lien indebedness in excess of 60 per cent of the normal value nor in excess of 75 per cent of normal value including the RFC Mortgage Company advances.

Chase Bank Offering

NEW YORK (AP)—Blyth & Co. has offered a block of 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Chase National Bank at $34 a share, less a commission of 40 cents a share to dealers.

Further Cuts In Consumer Products Seen

CLEVELAND (AP)—Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayres warns there may be further shortages in consumer goods such as textiles, shoes, food products, gasoline and other commodities.

General Ayres, a vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co., asserted in the bank's monthly business review that "retail sales of consumer goods appear to be running far ahead of the production of such goods," adding:

"If it is true, as it seems to be, that we are depleting our accumulated stocks of such commodities, still more serious shortages are in prospect."

War conditions, however, have not caused any large decreases in the number of business concerns operating in this country, the economist said.

Recalling that for several decades three or four hundred thousand new businesses have been started each year and a similar number of them discontinued, General Ayres declared:

"The process is still continuing, but with the number of such business births and deaths smaller than in normal times.

"War times are boom times, and during them not many businesses are forced to discontinue because of insolvency. At present the failure rates are smaller than they have ever been."

Noting what he termed "an apparently growing expectation among business men that munitions production will shortly decline," the economist asserted "we may be sure that in the main such expectations will prove to be unfounded."

"Few war industries ever reconvert to peace-time production until the fighting is over."

The retired head of the Army's statistical service cited as one reason for continued munitions production the fact that every important improvement introduced by one belligerent requires all others to attempt superior improvements.

"Postwar planning is valuable and necessary," he held, "but increased present-war production still is our paramount need."

Senate Would Extend Authority to Pledge Federal Securities

WASHINGTON (AP)—With the demand for currency increasing at the rate of $400,000,000 a month, the Senate has passed and sent to the House legislation extending another two years the time within which Government obligations may be used as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes.

Renewal of the present authority expiring June 30 was urged by Chairman M. S. Eccles of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Mr. Eccles wrote the Senate Banking Committee that until recently the amount of gold certificates held by Federal Reserve banks was so greatly in excess of the amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation that the banks were able to pledge gold certificates for all Federal Reserve notes issued to them without impairing reserves against deposits.

During the last two years, however, as a result of the increased money in circulation, authority under the provision has been used and, as of April 14, six of the Federal Reserve banks had pledged Government securities as collateral for notes totaling $505,000,000.

If the authority to pledge Government securities should be allowed to expire, Mr. Eccles said, Reserve banks could not continue to meet combined requirements of reserves against deposits and collateral for Federal Reserve notes due to heavy credit requirements of war financing.

The Senate also passed and sent to the House another measure by Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio repealing authority for the issuance of Federal Reserve bank notes as distinguished from the Federal Reserve notes which now form the bulk of the nation's currency, an authority no longer deemed necessary.

Ickes Seeks Higher Crude Oil Price

WASHINGTON (AP)—Petroleum Administrator Ickes said he is trying to get Price Administrator Brown to reconsider his refusal to grant a 35-cent average increase per barrel in crude oil prices. He will carry the case to Stabilization Director Byrnes, Mr. Ickes said, if Mr. Brown still refuses.

As for Mr. Brown's suggestion that the Government help finance the drilling of wildcat oil wells rather than grant the increase, Mr. Ickes said that a subsidy "could" increase production but that he was "unprepared to recommend it."

Loans to Brokers Drop $142,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,188,000,000 in the week ended May 12, a decrease of $142,-000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $316,000,000.

Non-Inflationary Solution To Miners' Demands Feasible

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The battle against inflation is still an indecisive one. Belatedly, the government is drawing on its reserves to stem the tide that is threatening to burst through the price ceilings. The OPA with might and main issues new food ceilings. Under the hold-the-line policy enunciated by the President, workers in essential industries may not shift to higher paid jobs unless in areas covered by labor-stabilization agreements, though they may appeal to labor-management panels. Wage increases are banned unless they hold within the "Little Steel" formula. To cap it all, the Treasury is insistent upon a new tax bill that will add $16 billion to the present take.

The present threat of work stoppage in the coal and railroad industries is based largely on the contention that the cost of living in the strike area is steadily going up and that stationary wages under such a condition are out of the question. Wages must go up if living costs go up; that is elemental, say labor spokesmen. The "Little Steel" formula as a basis for wage control is rejected by the unions. How they look upon it is shown by the resolution adopted in New York on Wednesday by the Textile Workers Union of America, 400,000 strong and the largest affiliate of the C. I. O. This resolution characterized the formula as "unjustified, unnecessary, unrealistic and undemocratic."

How Best Bar Inflation

And now Congress is flirting with anti-strike legislation, which, of course, is like trying to plug up the steam in a water kettle with a hot fire under it. Better than sealing the cover is reducing or putting out the fire. The fire is advancing prices and black markets. Rising commodity prices must be restrained by every power of government. Black markets, which spring up wherever there is scarcity and collusion, must be ruthlessly eliminated. They are a symptom of the disregard by the few of the well-being of the many.

How then to keep the lid from blowing off. It does seem pathetic that with the experience of World War I available, no really effective steps were taken to bar the inevitable push for higher prices as goods became progressively scercer. What is, perhaps, as fundamental an axiom as is to be found in economics, that dealing with the relationship between demand and supply, was ignored. Instead, improvisation took the place of proved procedures. Policy went on a 24-hour basis. As one emergency succeeded another, emergency measures were pulled out of the political hat and a haphazard economic structure grew that required constant tinkering.

"Hold the Line" Came Late

The stabilization and "hold-the-line" formulas came late. There was no over-all production program, no plan on prices which brought general agreement, no strong policy regarding wages acceptable to the key leaders, no outline of the interdependence of all the factors which make for a coordinated war effort. The Administration may wish now it had adopted something akin to the Baruch plan at the outset of the war. But there were many voices to say that "freezing" the status quo for the duration would be productive of too many evils.

The alternative now confronts the nation. The alternative is creeping inflation. Of course, workers don't like "freezing" of pay or of anything else unless it is prices. "Freezing" appears the antithesis of democracy. It is a totalitarian device. But, like a trapped hunter who has to fight fire with fire, it may be necessary to use it.

Producers and merchants don't like "frozen" prices if wages are permitted to go up. The public is angered at higher prices without a fatter pay envelope, and so the vicious round swings into a faster tempo until there is a debacle.

There is an alternative to the alternative. It has been available all the time. It is not inflationary in the true sense, though it may provide more spending money. That is a plan of incentive wages or payments. These payments to workers are offset by increased production or by decreased costs and so do double duty; they satisfy labor by rewarding extra effort and they add to the supply of goods the public wants.

Longer Work-Year

They do not fall into the category of higher wages, and hence cannot violate the President's "hold-the-line" order. They could be made to apply to the coal miners' case by guaranteeing them for the duration a minimum number of workdays instead of a pay increase, since the Administration is committed to the "Little Steel" formula.

Such a solution by a commission or board on which government, labor and industry are represented, might readily agree on a compromise not prejudicial either to industry or labor. Miners' wages at $1 an hour may not be substandard or inequitable, so far as the hourly rate goes, but their take-home wages over the period of a year might be so if mines are closed when stockpiles are judged to have become too large.

Today the miners are producing a commodity indispensable in the conduct of the war. It is unthinkable that production should be stopped even for a day when American lives are being risked in battle to preserve American liberties. America owes to the miners decent pay—pay that makes them glad they are Americans, even as it owes gratitude to its soldiers. This decent pay then could take the form of a longer work year, since miners now work on the average less than 200 days a year.

Loophole for Wage Rise?

For years, the miners have worked under contracts covering a five-day week. With a six-day week effective they would get time and a half for the overtime above 35 hours a week. A 5-day week say, guaranteed for 48 weeks, would give them 240 days of work, while a 6-day week for the same period would add up to 288 days, the latter representing a big jump in take-home pay, but only an 8 per cent increase in the weekly wage.

Judging by the modification in the President's hold-the-line order made public this week in a new directive by Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes, labor has won a round in the wage battle. The War Labor Board was forced by the dissatisfied C. I. O. and A. F. of L. to ask for clarification of its power, looking to its release from the "strait jacket" which Matthew Woll, Vice-President of A. F. of L. said it was in.

Mr. Byrnes' order permits wage adjustments, which today can only mean wage advances, so long as they don't boost or break price ceilings. How this can be accomplished, since wages are a big part of costs and costs determine prices, is not explained.

Corporate Earnings Lower

Perhaps the higher wages contemplated or permissable, are to come out of profits. That would be fine if profits are rising. But quarterly reports show earnings are in a down-trend. Taxes and renegotiation are the big deterrents. So wage increases may have to come out of a declining return on capital. Either that, or efficiency must be increased.

The Byrnes directive also opens another loophole. It says the board may remedy gross inequities and substandard wages, but it must not touch inequalities. The definition of these terms may leave a good deal to debate. At any rate it is a retreat from the rigid interpretation of the President's formula and may give enough scope to the War Labor Board so that it will hold the unions in line. The parley ordered for Monday by the WLB points to a settlement which labor will accept.

But if ceilings are cracked by mine and rail wages increases which could easily start an avalache of wage demands throughout the country, then creeping inflation will start to gallop. The situation will be critical if the big unions strike. It will become deplorable if price controls are undermined. Labor is aware that prices are their concern today, equally with wages. They would be well advised to bend their energies to maintaining a stable relationship between the two.

Gain in Canadian Newsprint Shipments First in Over Year

MONTREAL (AP) — Canadian shipments of newsprint increased in April for the first month since March, 1942, totaling 243,813 tons, a gain of 5,467 tons or 2.3 per cent over April, 1942, the Newsprint Association of Canada reported.

Shipments in Canada and to overseas customers increased 0.7 per cent and 86.6 per cent respectively, while those to the United States declined 2.5 per cent. Shipments represented 65.9 per cent of capacity, compared with 64.6 per cent in March and 64.4 per cent in April last year.

The association reported that Canadian production amounted to 229,573 tons and was 48,168 tons, or 17.3 per cent, below April, 1942. Production represented 62 per cent of capacity as against 64.2 per cent in March and 75 per cent in April a year ago.

Shipments exceeded production by 14,240 tons.

Shipments and production by United States mills declined 13.3 per cent and 17.7 per cent respectively from the levels reported in April, 1942. Shipments exceeded production by 2,367 tons.

Newfoundland production and shipments declined 49.4 per cent and 23.5 per cent respectively from the levels of a year ago. Shipments to United States and overseas customers decreased 8.5 per cent and 45.7 per cent during April. Shipments exceeded production by 7,443 tons.

The statement indicated that stocks of all North American manufacturers decreased 24,040 tons in April and amounted to 165,520 tons at the end of the month. In 1941 there was a corresponding decrease of 13,732 tons while in 1942 there was an increase of 39,940 tons.

Excess Reserves Drop $400,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable reserves of Federal Reserve member banks declined $400,000,000 the past week, the Federal Reserve Board reported, and stood at $1,730,000,000 on Wednesday.

During the week the banks decreased their holdings of U. S. Government securities $359,000,-000.

C. I. O. Pledge Not to Strike Is Reaffirmed

CLEVELAND, May 15 (AP)—The C. I. O. executive board yesterday reiterated its wartime no-strike pledge and reaffirmed demands for equitable stabilization of wages, roll-back of prices and maximum utilization of manpower through joint labor-management committees.

In an extraordinary policy-making meeting called by President Philip Murray, the board unanimously adopted one resolution and indicated others would be voted today.

Terms of the resolution, submitted by the executive officers:

Reiterated the C. I. O.'s no-strike pledge for the duration;

Called on the American people to defeat the pending Connally anti-strike legislation in Congress;

Want Pay Adjusted

Asked President Roosevelt to "extend to the National War Labor Board appropriate final authority to make wage adjustments necessary to eliminate gross inequalities and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war;"

Demanded prices be rolled back to the date wage stabilization became effective;

Demanded "effective enforcement of price ceilings and ruthless prosecution of violators;"

Called upon Congress to limit net annual income to $25,000 after taxes.

Called for defeat of the Ruml income tax plan and enactment of equitable tax measures;

Demanded elimination of war profits above the 1939 peacetime level and end of the "financial privileges;"

Demanded that the War Manpower Commission substitute for its recent job freezing directive a program of manpower stabilization to be consummated through joint labor-management committees.

The session was attended by more than 200 C. I. O. representatives, including 50 executive board members, executive officers and delegates from state and city councils throughout the country.

At a press conference following adoption of the resolution, Mr. Murray said the directive issued by Stabilization Director James Byrnes has failed to clarify the WLB's powers to correct inequalities because "we are at a loss to understand Mr. Byrnes' interpretive language."

The C. I. O. leader told reporters membership in his organization during the first four months of 1943 was 39.3 per cent greater than in the same period last year, adding that 878,000 C. I. O. members serving in the armed services retain their union membership in good standing.

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—C. I. O. steelworkers have voted to end a five-day strike that closed the Pittsburgh fittings and valve division of the Pitcairn Co. at neighboring Barberton.

Everett Williams, President of the United Steelworkers' Local, said more than 450 unionists unanimously agreed to resume production, pending arbitration of a dispute involving temporary layoffs of six union officers, including Mr. Williams.

Lester D. Seymour, plant manager, said disciplinary action was taken because the officers kept 50 workers from entering the plant while conducting a union dues checkoff "in spite of the fact this is an open shop."

To Take Stand

CLEVELAND (AP)—National C. I O. executives meeting said they expected to take a definite stand today on coal mine labor difficulties and action of the Government in assuming control of the pits.

Executive board spokesmen said a resolution "probably will be submitted on the coal situation," but declined to speculate on its contents.

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Members of the C. I. O. Transit Workers Union voted to end a two-day strike which paralyzed Akron's transportation system.

More than 350 operators of the city's buses and streetcars agreed to return to work pending mediation of grievances by the War Labor Board.

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Bus drivers in Michigan's capital city walked out today, depriving an area of nearly 100,000 residents of their means of public transportation.

Thousands of war workers, left standing on street corners by an early morning walkout of employees of the Intercity Coach Lines, were forced to thumb rides to their jobs.

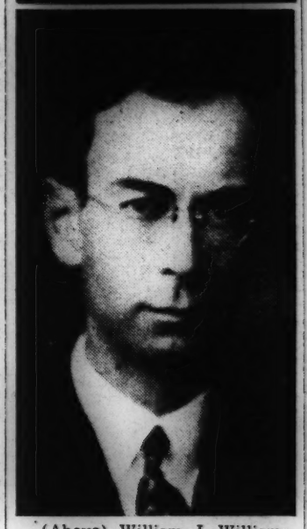
The decision to strike, made at a meeting of local 1039 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, A. F. of L., was reported to have been in consequence of failure of the War Labor Board to act on a wage question, details of which were not disclosed.

6 P. C. Rise in Woolen, Worsted Output Requested

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has called on the woolen and worsted industry for a 6 per cent increase in production this year, Kenneth W. Marriner, chief of the wool branch, reported.

While the wool supply picture is improved, largely owing to continued imports from Australia, Mr. Marriner said that labor shortages and other operating problems are the current obstacles to the production needed to meet heavy military, lend-lease and essential civilian needs.

Promoted



(Above) William J. Williams and (below) P. H. Littlefield, elected vice-presidents of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc. Mr. Williams joined the company in 1935 and became secretary and general counsel in 1936. Mr. Littlefield has been controller of the company since 1935 and treasurer since 1940.

Commodity Prices At Highest Level Since Early 1925

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.2 per cent during the week ended May 8, bringing the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index to 103.7 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level since early 1925.

During the week there were further advances in primary market prices for farm products and foods, largely fresh fruits, vegetables and eggs.

Average prices for foods advanced 0.6 per cent during the week to the highest point in 23 years.

	(1926=100) May 8 1943	May 1 1943	May 9 1942	P.C. Changes to May 8, '43 from May 1 1943	May 9 1942
All commodities	*103.7	*103.5		+0.2	+ 5.2
Farm products	*124.8	*124.3		+0.4	+20.0
Foods	109.4	108.7		+0.6	+10.2
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		—	1.5
Textile products	96.9	96.9		—	0.4
Fuel & light mtls	81.6	81.5		+0.1	+ 3.7
Metal & products	*103.5	*103.9			
Bldg materials	110.4	110.3		+0.1	+ 0.4
Chem & allied	100.2	100.1		+0.1	+ 3.0
Housefurnish'gs	104.2	104.2		—	0.4
Misc commod	91.4	91.4†			+ 1.7
Raw materials	*113.2	*112.7		+0.4	+13.8
Semimnfd atcls	92.9	92.9			+ 0.3
Manufact prods	*101.0	*100.9		+0.1	+ 1.7
Com other than farm products	*99.1	*99.1			+ 1.7
Com other than farm and foods	*96.9	*96.9			+ 1.1

*Preliminary †Revised

Power Production Increases in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output for the week ended May 8 was 3,903,723,000 kilowatthours compared with 3,866,721,000 in the preceding week and 3,365,208,000 in the like period last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Major geographic divisions reported the following percentage increases in power use over the 1942 period: New England 8.1, mid-Atlantic 13.3, Central Industrial 14.0, West Central 12.3, Southern States 14.4, Rocky Mountain 17.0, Pacific Coast 32.9.

T.W.U.A. Says Labor Deserted By Democrats

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The C. I. O. Textile Workers Union of America adjourned a five-day convention yesterday after charging in a resolution that the Democratic Party had deserted labor.

The 1,000 union delegates threatened independent political action in the event of "continuation of the ever-deepening trend toward reaction in the present major political parties" but at the same time reaffirmed their loyalty to President Roosevelt.

Labor, the resolution stated, supported the Democratic Party in 1936 and 1940 "solely on the basis of what had been achieved under the guidance of our great President . . . in social and labor legislation from the day he took office in 1933."

Asserting that the Democratic Party could not have won in either of the past two national elections without the vote of the workers, the resolution added that "beginning in 1937, the machinery of Congress was used by certain Tory representatives in key positions posing as Democrats to attempt to destroy or cripple most of the New Deal legislation in conspiracy with the Tory Republican minority."

Another resolution requested the Federal Government to develop Southern industries and improve working conditions in that region. The resolution stated that although the South had abundant resources, the section had the poorest schools, housing, health, and the lowest wages.

A third resolution adopted by the delegates who represent 400,-000 union members, called for more efficient enforcement of ceiling prices, grading of canned fruits and vegetables, extension of rationing, increased food shipments to industrial areas, and increased appropriations for the Office of Price Administration.

N. Y. Tax Upheld On Premiums From Out-of-State Risks

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The state's right to tax life insurance payments collected by companies in New York from risks in states where premiums are not taxable was upheld by Supreme Court Justice Francis Bergan.

He ruled in an action brought by the Guardian Life Insurance Company against the State Tax Commission and the State superintendent of insurance. The litigation involved chiefly a 1937 state law authorizing the taxing of policy premiums.

Premiums received in New York, Justice Bergan held, are to be included in computation of the company's taxes "unless the premiums are both allocated to and reported as taxable in another state."

He found, however, that no tax can be levied on premiums collected from such states as Massachusetts, where there is a tax on insurance companies' reserves rather than on premiums, since such tax is "on business of which premiums are the medium."

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15

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Education

A Saturday Page

A Great Publisher Marks 100th Birthday With Prize Awards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Literary prizes for young authors serving in the British and American Armed Forces are being offered this year by the House of Macmillan, to celebrate the firm's hundred years of educational and general book publishing.

The Macmillan Centenary Awards are international in character, as befits the world-wide ramifications of the donor organization, through branches in London, New York, Toronto, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Melbourne.

There are many young authors now serving this country, it is felt, who, but for the war, would be following a literary career. The awards are designed to encourage these writers to continue their creative work, even under stress of war conditions. Macmillan invites manuscripts from any man or woman under 35 serving in the armed forces of the British Commonwealth or the United States of America. These may take the form of any work of general literature—fiction, biography, autobiography, essays or belles-lettres.

Awards of £500 ($2,500) are offered for each of the best manuscripts submitted in these five sections. In addition, a number of smaller awards totaling £1,000 ($5,000) are to be made for other manuscripts at the discretion of the publishers.

Beyond the Royalties

Each prize-winning author would sign a contract with Macmillan for the publication of his work, but the prizes are outright payments, over and above the royalties which the book might earn. If the work is not finished in time to reach one of the Company's offices by Dec. 31, 1943, the partly written manuscript may be sent in, together with a synopsis, showing how it is proposed to complete it.

The prize books, both American and British, are to be published here and in the United States and are to be distributed throughout the world "wherever English books are read."

Books sent in by American citizens are to be judged by the Macmillan Company of New York while those submitted by British subjects will be considered by the London House.

Thus modern writers, serving their country, are given an opportunity to join the ranks of the many hundreds of authors famous in English literature whose works have been handled by the firm since Daniel and Alexander Macmillan, its founder-brothers, published their first book in 1843.

Among the classic works of the nineteenth century published by the House of Macmillan, were: Kingsley's "Westward Ho!," Hughes' "Tom Brown's School Days," Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland," Green's "Short History of the English People," and Arnold's "Essays in Criticism." Others of their famous nineteenth century authors were Tennyson, Christina Rossetti, W. E. Henley, Walter Pater, John Morley, Charlotte M. Yonge, Mrs. Molesworth, Henry James, and Marion Crawford.

A Treasured Possession

One of the treasured possessions of the firm is an old, oak table, still preserved in the chairman's room at the premises in St. Martin's Street, London, where the House has carried on business since 1897. This bears the autographs of Tennyson, Coventry Patmore, Herbert Spencer, Canon Ainger, John Stuart Blackie, David Masson and other celebrities who used to sit around it at Macmillan's receptions.

The modern reader associates the name of Macmillan with such authors as Rudyard Kipling, Thomas Hardy, W. B. Yeats, Hugh Walpole, Charles Morgan, Rebecca West, James Stephens, Pearl S. Buck, James Hilton, Osbert Sitwell, Mazo de la Roche, to name only a few of the best-known figures in their current list. But the firm's activities cover the range of literature, history, philosophy, economics and sociology, as well as natural scientific and technical treatises and many educational books.

Through their 1943 Centenary Prize Awards the Macmillan Company feel confident they will add to this company, writers of a younger generation who will make an equally notable contribution to the treasury of English and American literature.

Bookselling as a Means Of 'Destroying Confusion'

From the early days, Daniel Macmillan, co-founder of the great publishing House of Macmillan, had the loftiest ideas of his calling. "Bless your heart, Maclehose," he wrote while still a bookseller's assistant in London, "you surely never thought that you were merely working for bread! . . . We booksellers, if we are faithful to our task, are trying to destroy, and are helping to destroy, all kinds of confusion, and are aiding our great Taskmaster to reduce the world into order and beauty and harmony. . . . At the same time, it is our duty to manage our affairs wisely, keep our minds easy and not trade beyond our means." The firm of Maclehose of Glasgow still prints many of Macmillan's finest editions.

Students Helping

The Refugee Department of International Student Service, 8 West 40th Street, New York City, is now administered by the World Student Service Fund. Here help is given to European refugees in the United States, both in the form of cash grants and of scholarships obtained for them from the colleges.

Fox

Boys at the Plashet School of Building, East Ham, find bricklaying as interesting as does Prime Minister Winston Churchill. At this school the London Education Authorities are building up a reservoir of skilled workers who will take part in the reconstruction of British cities after the war.

Britain Trains Young Builders With Eye to Postwar London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Who will do the skilled labor of brickwork, masonry, plumbing, carpentering and decorating when peace returns? This question has been thrown into sharp relief against the background of the many plans for rebuilding Britain now being discussed here. In an attempt to provide an answer, the Education Authorities of East Ham, one of London's most heavily bombed areas, has started a School of Building, designed to provide a reservoir of efficiently trained youth to be tapped by the building industry as need arises.

The Plashet School in East Ham, itself damaged in an air raid, was chosen to house the Building Classes, and was opened at the end of 1942 with 47 pupils, as a pioneer project, which will probably be followed by others. A further 60 boys between 13 and 13½ years old, are admitted annually to this "Junior Day Course." A Technical Examination held yearly by the East Ham Education Authorities determines the award of places in the School, and arrangements are also made for the transfer of suitable pupils from Secondary and Senior Elementary Schools.

The three years' course includes training in English subjects, mathematics, natural science, art, lettering, architectural and building history, technical drawing, building construction, and the study of building materials. Games and physical training have their part too, so that boys entering the Plashet School receive a good general education as well as technical training.

Theoretical instruction is given in brickwork, carpentry, joinery, plastering, plumbing, and painting and decorating. Later the boys test their knowledge and skill by practical work on small-scale sectional models of buildings. Bricklaying, favorite hobby of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, is very popular with them.

The whole course is considered equivalent to a part-apprenticeship to the building trade, and pupils are encouraged to continue with the Senior Evening School classes at the end of their three years' junior training. Here they can prepare for the National Certificates in Building, and Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institutes. Students who pass through the Junior Day Course satisfactorily can enter for these examinations after a shorter attendance at Evening Classes than is usually required.

The Evening School classes are also open to any students of 16 years or more working in the building or allied industries. These classes are held during the fall, winter, and spring months, and short summer courses are available in practical surveying and other subjects.

Close connection with the building industry is maintained by an Advisory Committee attached to the School, composed of representatives of employers and employees, who help to keep the training in line with the needs of the industry.

The Rural Child

"The Rural Child and the War Emergency" is the report of a conference on the rural child in the war emergency called jointly by the Committee on Rural Education and the American Council on Education which met in Chicago last July. Makes recommendations concerning the Rural School in Wartime, the Contribution of the Rural School Child to the War Effort, the Shortage of Teachers, Financing of Rural Schools in the War Emergency, School and Community Relationships, and Postwar Planning for Rural Education. 40 p. Available from Committee on Rural Education, 5835 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 10 cents.

Selected

BOARDING SCHOOLS

Many of the private schools advertising in The Christian Science Monitor maintain boarding departments where students may live in a friendly, wholesome atmosphere away from home. For further information, consult the advertisements on the Saturday Education page.

Teen-Age Girls Doing Useful War Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The women of America are doing their share in war factories and in the armed services. And now the high school girls are lending their support by helping care for children of war workers, by filling in after hours in offices and shops, and by manufacturing essential items for war industries and the home front.

Junior Achievement of Chicago, an organization to encourage business enterprises on the part of teen-age youth, is feeling the man and boy power shortage. Although the Chicago organization has operated a number of girls' companies for the past two years, an official girls' division has been added. Since so many of the boys go into the services at 17 or 18, there is a great demand for girls to take over their miniature companies and business services or to start new ones. The girls, like the boys, form their own companies, decide on the type of service they are to render, and do their own business management.

A group of girls at Calumet High School has formed the "Latchstring Nursery," and they offer care for children of women who work in war plants. Other nursery companies are now being formed. Others have formed office service groups and after school hours and on Saturdays supply extra office help to small stores and offices in outlying neighborhoods where the help problem is particularly acute.

Some of the more mechanical minded go directly into manufacturing of such items as shopping bags, hat and glove sets, and home civilian defense equipment. A Middle West group recently filled a contract to make a thousand sewing kits for soldiers to be sent by a local firm to all employees. Another newly organized group in Chicago expects to take over the manufacture of plugs for marine engines on a sub war contract as soon as the present owners are called into service. Younger boys from 14 to 16 years of age are also being encouraged to form small companies so that they too can do their share on the home front.

The list of articles manufactured by Junior Achievement companies is long and varied. It includes special fire blankets and sand boxes for fire protection, air-raid shelter signs, service plaques, plastic ornaments and utensils, such more expensive items as sterling silver, pottery, elaborate leather desk sets, and plain office furniture.

What the Russians Read

By Fay King

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Part One

London

The only queues I saw in the Soviet Union were lined up outside literature kiosks waiting for newspapers, or for a new edition of some book or magazine. The people eagerly devour the printed word, closely follow the daily press.

Although the total annual circulation of Soviet newspapers topped the 7,000,000,000 mark in 1938, "returns" are unknown. Pravda and Izvestia, the two Soviet papers which you most frequently see quoted by the English press, have respective circulations in excess of 2,000,000 and 1,660,000 copies. The peasant newspaper, Krestyanskaya Gazeta, actually has the largest circulation in the world—three million copies. Furthermore, apart from the big dailies and weeklies, there are 3,993 local newspapers published in 70 different languages.

The fact that 182 nationalities are united in the U. S. S. R. presents a complicated and colossal task to the publishers. Books are brought out in no less than 111 distinct languages, 40 of which have only developed written alphabets in the past twenty years.

The 1,880 periodicals published have a total annual circulation of 250,000,000 copies, and cater for readers of all types and occupations. Then there are the countless newspapers brought out by the Red Army and Navy, by various industries, professions and trade unions.

Among these there are the wall newspapers—the sort which many of our own factories in Britain are running with excellent results these days. These wall newspapers, which have become an institution in every Soviet establishment whether factory, school, block of flats, clinic or collective farm, provide scope for caricatures, serious and jocular criticism, and constructive suggestions.

Lastly there are the mobile newspapers, which vastly intrigued me. Everything is on a gigantic scale in the Soviet Union, including the collective farms, and during the sowing and harvesting seasons miniature printshops on trucks, equipped with radio receiving sets, go out into the horizon-wide grainlands and orchards, and supply the workers with field-newspapers reporting the very latest foreign and domestic news picked up by radio, as well as weather forecasts, and reports of progress being made on other farms.

Part 2 of this article will follow soon.

Through the Editor's Window

Chinese Students Help the Mountain Folk

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You remember that inspiring trek of the Chinese students into the far interior, when the Japanese occupied the coastal region and the colleges had to leave their beautiful campuses and move a thousand miles or more to the hospitable campus of West China Union University, Chengtu, and other spots inland. You recall how the students—girls and young men, carrying their few possessions on their backs or on a yoke,—walked most of the way, along rough roads, sometimes under bombardment from the air. How they lugged with them precious books from their college library, and irreplaceable laboratory instruments. How, too, they often stopped to help refugees in trouble, to care for little children, to administer first aid after an air raid.

One might think that having gone through all that, these students would expect to receive rather than give, considering themselves "refugees," deserving to be looked after.

But that is not the way with Chinese students. To a Chinese fortunate enough to go to college a responsibility for rendering lifelong service seems almost invariably accepted in return.

Even so, the story of a certain social service project carried through each year by a group of Ginling College girls is almost unbelievable. Under the guidance of Ginling's professor of geography, Dr. Liu En-lan, these girls spend their summer vacations in social work and research in the Borderland region of Tibet, reached from the Chengtu Plain where the college now is. This Borderland is utterly primitive mountain country, where tiny villages cling to the mountainsides, and the people, through ignorance of agriculture and of animal husbandry, and having low standards due to lack of education, are poor and discouraged and often ill.

The names of the places served by the Student Border Corps are like those in poetry and fable. There is Peach Pass, a tiny village in a long narrow gorge. There is Grass Slope Valley, where a huge feudal castle, almost empty, was going to rack and ruin with neglect. They also served Turnip Village and the isolated tribal people of Black River Valley.

Everywhere they first had to make friends with and win primitive people suspicious of strangers. As they did this they won their chance to teach—helping the villagers with their sanitary conditions, their food, their infant and child care, their weaving and sewing, their crafts, their raising of crops and food and establishing or improving the local school.

Even though their stay in each place was fairly short, these Ginling girls left behind them better conditions, a framework for self-improvement, and—hope.

Yes, and one should add—friends. These tribal people of the hills took the students into their simple homes, pressed on them such treats as they could in the way of food and presents and entertainment, eagerly sought their advice and their teaching, bemoaned their impending departure and begged them to come again next year.

The account of the summer's project is beautifully and vividly told by Dr. Liu herself in a little booklet titled "Calls from Szechwan's Wilderness," available from the New York headquarters of the valiant Chinese Christian Colleges. (150 Fifth Avenue.)

There are scenes one cannot forget. The folk of Turnip Village gathering eagerly around the Ginling girls in the evening to ask questions about life in the outside world. The clean little school of the Lung-hsi mountain settlement (of Ch'iang people) with its wall maps and its tiny library, housed in what had been the village temple. The tribal dances in the firelight at the Gia-Shan mountain settlement training class for primary teachers. The Ginling girl, barefoot in her straw sandals, helping her village hostess to dig potatoes, and that evening the college girls and this simple family of Grass Slope Valley on the flat-topped roof singing mountain songs, echoed by others all across the valley and joined by many neighbors who climbed to the roof to sing with them.

American students in the United States, giving their services this summer in work camp projects, should feel close to their Ginling sisters far across the sea.

Ideas From Your Child's Teacher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What have mothers done this past year that have been especially helpful to your group? Those of us who haven't been quite so thoughtful are eager to know what more we, too, may do."

This question, addressed by the Parent-Teacher Association to the teachers of an Evanston (Ill.) grade school, brought a number of grateful acknowledgments and suggestions. Extracts give many glimspes of thoughtfulness and cooperation:

"Special thanks," writes one teacher, "are due the mother who made it possible for us to have a beehive in my room. Day after day pupils eagerly watch the bees at work behind the glass enclosure, and their questions lead us into many helpful nature discussions.

"Another mother does much to stimulate our interest in bird study by bringing her pet bird to school and letting it bathe in its pan as the children watch."

"My hat is held especially high to the many parents who send their children to school rested and happy—all ready to encourage the teacher to do her best, too. These parents shield their children from over-stimulating experiences such as trips with insufficient rest, tense movies, and exciting radio programs. Rich and varied experiences are, of course, necessary in every child's life, but these should be fitted to the child's needs and limitations."

L. W. McK.

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City ..... State .....
Address inquiry to School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept., The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.

Cincinnati Meets Braves In Three Week-End Games

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Your old friend and mine, Bill McKechnie, brought his first-division Cincinnati Reds into town for a three-game, week-end series with the Braves. Neither Bill nor his ball club have changed much since their last appearance here in 1942.

In fact, the two major changes should be very familiar to Hub fans. One is the arrival of Eddie Miller in Redland to play shortstop, and the other is the planting of Ray Mueller behind the bat. Both boys played a lot of baseball here before straying beyond the limits of the local pasture.

Mueller, after starring in the Pacific Coast League at Sacramento, is back to the National League as McKechnie's first-string catcher. While here he sat in the shadow of Al Lopez. This, therefore, is Ray's first real chance to show what he can do in fast company. And he is doing all right.

Team Hitting

Otherwise, it is the same Cincinnati club, strong on the mound and in the field, but still a step behind a majority of the other clubs in the batter's box. At least, that is the shape the team takes on paper. Actually, McKechnie paced both leagues in batting for a while, a circumstance which surprised even him. Linus Frey, Frank McCormick and Eric Tipton have been the big guns.

Frey, in fact, has either been leading the league or been second or third ever since they began compiling daily averages. Batting in the leadoff spot for McKechnie, the second baseman has been on base as often as any hitter in the circuit. Bill's only hope is that there will always be somebody coming up behind Linus who can drive him in. Gee Walker and Bert Haas have also hit surprisingly well.

Mound Staff

The Cincinnati mound group, after a great first week, fell into a temporary slump. Among other things, Ray Starr has failed to finish what he started on four straight occasions. But you know that, eventually, McKechnie will have enough pitching to keep him within a fungo hit of first place, regardless of what the hitters accomplish.

Johnny Vander Meer, Elmer Riddle, Bucky Walters and Starr are the Reds' big four. Vandy is off to a great beginning, but will have his career interrupted soon by the Army. Walters is the same tower of strength he always has been in a Cincy uniform. Clyde Shoun, a lefty, and Joe Beggs, right-handed, are the bull-pen aces. Help is also coming from Ed Heusser, Vern Stone and Bob Malloy, a trio of Birmingham rookies.

Conservative "Uncle Will" plays the game with few shifts in his line-up from day to day. He started with Frank McCormick, Frey, Miller and Haas around the infield, Mike McCormick, Max Marshall and Tipton in the outfield, and Mueller behind the bat. Walker is now playing in place of Mike McCormick, and DePhillips, up from Birmingham, has spelled Mueller a couple of times. Otherwise, the Reds are unchanged since opening day.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . The Reds play a double-header at Braves Field tomorrow, starting at 1:30, as usual . . . Nate Andrews will pitch one half of it for the Braves . . . The touring Red Sox play a double-header with the White Sox in the West tomorrow, then move on to Cleveland.

♪ ♪ ♪

Chuck Workman's single with the bases loaded in the 10th inning gave the Braves a well-earned 4-3 victory over the Cardinals yesterday . . . Chet Ross had tripled after two were out, and Phil Masi and Johnny McCarthy were intentionally passed to set the stage . . . The win gave the Braves an even break in their two-game series with Billy Southworth's world champions.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox and St. Louis Browns were unable to play yesterday, and the Red Sox went on to Chicago where they will play the White Sox in a night game tonight . . . Manager Joe Cronin announced he is bringing up Leon Culberson from the Louisville Colonels in an effort to get more defensive strength in the outfield . . . Tom MacBride, with Little Rock, Ark., last year, goes to the Colonels in exchange . . . Culberson will probably play centerfield tonight.

Penn Coach Says Baseball Due for Upswing After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—College baseball is due after the war to have a resurgence in both spectator and player interest that may return it to the popularity it enjoyed immediately after the last war, is the opinion of Dr. Walter Cariss, coach of Pennsylvania's diamond teams for the past 23 years.

"In 1921, just two years after many of the players had been discharged from the services, college baseball enjoyed one of its most popular years," said the veteran coach, himself a captain in the last war.

"That was my first year of varsity coaching," he continued. "The squad that reported was larger than either I or anyone connected with Pennsylvania's athletics expected. Many of the players were a year or two older than the average college youth. Poise and experience, two valuable factors in baseball, were more abundant among the older players than the younger ones.

"Every college felt the urge for baseball. Our schedule contained 28 games, eight to 10 more than we played in recent years. We won 18 of them. A year later we played 26 and won 16; in 1923 we played 28 and won 23, and in 1924 we played 22, won 18, lost three, and tied one.

"In every camp there are scores of baseball teams representing the camps, divisions, regiments, companies and even platoons. Baseball is the most popular sport among the men in service. With the experience they will have gained in camp and their natural desire to play the sport, those returning to college after the war should give us a brand of baseball that will be far superior to what we have had the past 10 or 12 years.

Dr. Cariss pointed out that the lowering of the draft age to eighteen had taken from the campuses of the Nation many potential baseball stars who either played a season of freshman baseball or played on their high school or prep school teams. These youngsters will want to return to college after the war and because of their training will also want to continue in athletics and more particularly in baseball when they do take their places in the classrooms of the schools and colleges.

To lend additional weight to Dr. Cariss' statement, Lieut. George A. Becker, of the Navy, centerfielder on the varsity baseball team in 1938, returned to the campus last week after a year and a half in the South Pacific, and told of how the men on the battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and other ships of war make for the first open field to set up a baseball diamond when they get shore leave on an island.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 14

N. Y. U. 11, St. John's 1.
Illinois 10, Purdue 0.
Manhattan 9, Fordham 8.
Boston Coast Guard 21, Boston College 1.
Hingham Shipyard 4, Harvard 3.
Minnesota 8, Iowa State 4.
Wesleyan 5, Connecticut 3.
Ohio State 9, Michigan 6.

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Wide World

Barefoot Golf in Philadelphia

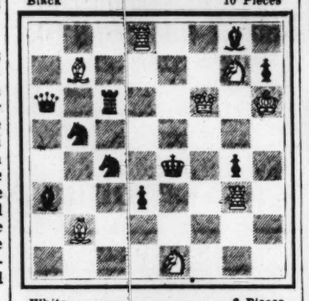
Given the excuse of a rain-soaked golf course, one could save considerable shoeleather in walking the greens and fairways by following the lead of these ladies. Mrs. Sam Byrd, left, and Mrs. Ralph Raynor, center, watch Annette Coar putting on water-logged green of Old York Road Country Club in Philadelphia.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

May 15, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2553

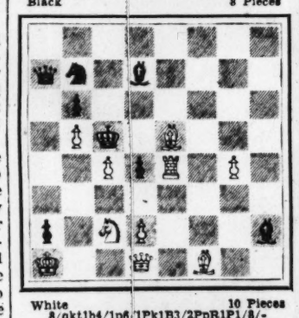
By C. W. Sheppard, Norristown, Pa.
Black 10 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
3R2b1/1B4Ktp/6r2Q1K/1kt6/2ktlk1p1/-b2p2R1/1B6/4Kt3
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2554

By H. C. Mowry, Malden, Mass.
Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
8/qkt1b4/1p6/1Pk1B3/2PpR1P1/8/-p1K1P3b/K2Q1B2
White to play and mate in three
(A corrected version of a problem that appeared in the D. C. L. A. bulletin (the Chess Correspondent.)

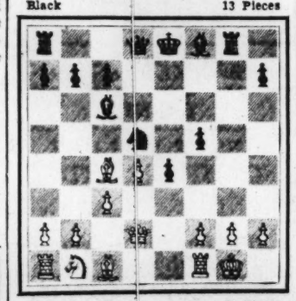
Solutions to Problems

No. 2551. Q-B5
No. 2552. 1. B-K8 R-R2
2. Kt-Kt8ch
1. K-Kt2
2. Q-Ktsch
1. P-Kt6
2. KtxPch

End-Game No. 664. White mates in five: 1 Kt-K6, BxKt; 2 BxRPch, KtxB; 3 RxKt, followed by 4 R-Rsch and 5 R-R8 mate.

End-Game No. 665

Black 13 Pieces



White 14 Pieces
Black to play and win
(Marten-Winterbiarn, London, 1930. White's Ponziani's Opening went badly astray.)

National Speed Championship

The second annual national speed championship will be played on July 4, according to L. Walter Stephins of the United States Chess Federation. The place has not yet been decided upon, but will be at a New York hotel or chess club. Already Reshevsky, Kashdan, Pinkus, and Horowitz have indicated they would compete. Fine, who won last year, barely ahead of Reshevsky, is in Washington and may not be able to spare the time.

Adams-Pinkus Match

An informal match is now being played by Weaver W. Adams, New England champion now in defense work in New York, and A. S. Pinkus, Question Editor of the Chess Review and long one of New York's strongest players. At the present time the score is 2½-½ in favor of Adams, with one game adjourned. Play is at the Manhattan Chess Club.

St. Louis Championship

The 1943 St. Louis championship was won by J. Zinner with 6½-½. Second was R. Steinmeyer, 5½-1½, followed by E. W. Marchand, 5-2. The other scores were A. I. Bloom, M. W. Gilbert, and U. Handy, each 2½-4½; L. W. Haller, 2-5, and B. Price, 1½-5½.

Otto A. Ehlers won the Open Tournament with the loss of but one-half point.

St. Louis Game

This game won both the Best Game and Best Game won by a Non-Prize Winner in the 1943 St. Louis District Championship tournament. Marchand loses a valuable point and contributes to his comparatively poor showing in the past he has won this event with no losses or draws.)

English Opening

Marchand White	Haller Black	Marchand White	Haller Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	29 P-Kt5	PxP
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	30 PxP	KRxP
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	31 RxR	RxR
4 P-Q4	PxP	32 B-Kt3	R-KKt5
5 KtxP	B-Kt5	33 K-R2	RxP
6 KtxKt	BxKtch	34 R-B	B-Q4
7 PxB	QPxKt	35 BxP	R-Kt7ch
8 QxQch	KtxQ	36 K-R3	R-QB7
9 P-B3	B-K3	37 R-KKt	RxPch
10 P-K4	Kt-Q2	38 K-R4	R-B5ch
11 B-K3	P-QB4	39 K-R3	K-B2
12 R-Q	K-K2	40 BxP	P-R5
13 B-B4	QR-QB	41 B-R5	R-B8
14 B-Kt3	P-KB3	42 B-B3	R-B6ch
15 P-B4	KR-K	43 R-Kt3	RxRch
16 B-K2	Kt-Kt3	44 KxR	P-Kt3
17 B-B2	Kt-R5	45 K-B4	PxP
18 Castles	P-QKt3	46 KxP	P-R4
19 B-K	Kt-Kt7	47 B-K	K-K2
20 R-Kt	KtxP	48 K-K5	B-K3
21 P-KR3	QR-Q	49 B-B2	P-B5
22 P-B5	B-B2	50 K-Q4	K-B3
23 R-B	K-B	51 K-B3	K-K4
24 R-B4	P-QR4	52 B-R4	K-B5
25 P-Kt4	Kt-K4	53 K-Kt4	K-K15
26 P-KR4	Kt-Q6	54 B-B6	P-R5
27 BxKt	RxB	55 KxP	P-R6
28 P-R3	R-K6	Resigns	

Australian Game

The March Australasian Chess Review devotes several pages to Gunnar Gundersen, "for two decades the accepted authority on chess in Australia," chess editor of the "Australasian," and one of Australia's leading experts from 1914, when he narrowly missed internment while competing in the Class A. Mannheim tournament, to the 1930s.

The game below is remarkable in that the final move is PxP en passant mate! Of course Black's play was weak, but a quick attack is always interesting and instructive. The occasion was the Melbourne Championship, an event which Gundersen won twice. He also competed in the New Zealand championship twice and won both times. In addition he was a frequent winner of the Victoria championship.

French Defense

Gundersen White	Faul Black	Gundersen White	Faul Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	9 BxPch	KxB
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt1
3 P-K5	P-QB4	11 P-KR4	KtxQP
4 P-QB3	PxP	12 Q-Kt4	P-B4
5 PxP	B-Kt5ch	13 P-R5ch	K-R3
6 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	14 KtxKPch	P-KKt4
7 Kt-B3	KKt-K2	15 PxPep mate!	
8 B-Q3	Castles		

Daly Leads Title Event

H. B. Daly leads the Massachusetts State Championship, now in progress at the Boston City Club, with 12-0. He is closely followed by Dr. O. Katz with 11½-½. Other leading scores: Jacobs and Welch, each 9-2; Magri, 7½-3½; Sturgis, 6½-4½; Gates, 6-4.

Marshall Lectures

Frank Marshall, retired United States champion, entertains at the club named in his honor at 23 W. 10th Street, New York, on the evening of May 21, when he will talk on various openings, and conclude with a simultaneous.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 3, Rochester 2.
Syracuse 5, Montreal 2.
Buffalo 9, Baltimore 3.
Newark 7, Toronto 6.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 3, Sacramento 1.
Los Angeles 8, Seattle 4.
San Francisco at Portland, postponed. Only games scheduled.

American Association

Indianapolis 8, Kansas City 3.
Only game scheduled.

Eastern League

Hartford 4, Elmira 0.
Wilkes-Barre 8, Albany 4.
Springfield 10, Binghamton 4.
Scranton 10, Utica 1.

Southern Association

New Orleans 4-6, Memphis 3-10.
Nashville 3-4, Knoxville 1-1. (First game, 13 innings.)
Birmingham 11, Little Rock 3.
Chattanooga 9, Atlanta 5.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Main Store, Hub 2100, and at Braves Field, Sta. 9000.

Phillies Return Braves' Pitcher

President Bob Quinn of the Braves today announced that Pitcher Manny Salvo has been returned by the Philadelphia Phillies, whose owner, Bill Cox, decided Salvo could not help his club. Quinn said he will now ask waivers on the tall right-hander all over again.

Quinn also announced that Outfielder Connie Creeden was given his unconditional release today.

Big Farm Has Been Opened At Baltusrol

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., May 15 (AP)—A 120-acre farm, on which cattle and sheep idly graze and alfalfa and hay grass sway in the breeze, has sprung up right in the center of swanky Baltusrol Golf Club's two mighty courses, scene of six National championships since 1903.

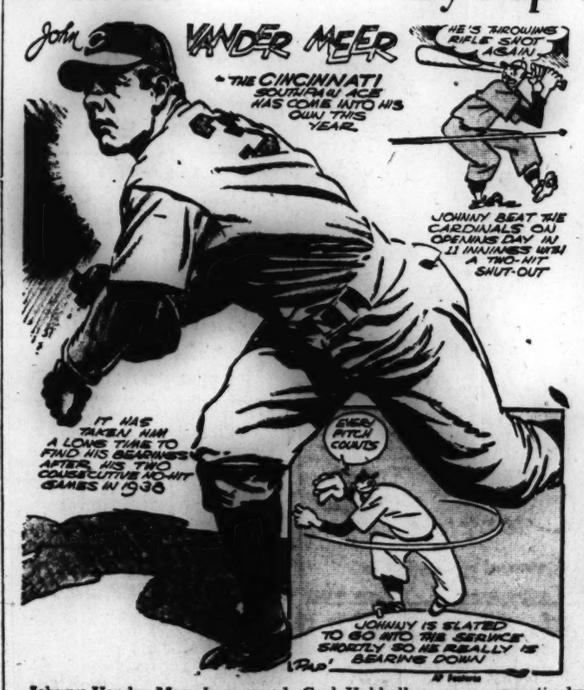
Farmer Gene Sarazen, who "coached" Tony Manero to the National open title at Baltusrol in 1936, would feel right at home if he returned to the club this year. Sarazen became a gentleman farmer years ago in Connecticut.

But other links satellites probably would stare wide-eyed at the strange sight of steers, heifers, and sheep roaming on grounds once trampled by huge galleries watching shotmaking for big stakes. Baltusrol's courses are said to be two of the finest championship layouts in the world.

Major R. A. Jones, club manager in charge of the farm project, said it would not interfere with golfing activities. The club has set aside land not used for golf and has carefully laid out the farm so that even the wildest slices and sharpest hooks will not injure the animals.

A bucolic atmosphere pervades the exclusive club. In addition to the farm operations, three teams of horses hitched to tally-hos convey club members from a railroad station three miles away to the club house.

In Stride — *By Pap'*


John VANDER MEER
"THE CINCINNATI SOUPBONE ACE HAS COME INTO HIS OWN THIS YEAR."
HE'S THROWING RIFLE SHOT AGAIN!
JOHNNY BEAT THE CARDINALS ON OPENING DAY IN 11 INNINGS WITH A TWO-HIT SHUT-OUT
IT WAS TAKEN HIM A LONG TIME TO FIND HIS BEARINGS AFTER HIS TWO CONSECUTIVE NO-HIT GAMES IN 1938
EVERY PITCH COUNTS
JOHNNY IS SLATED TO GO INTO THE SERVICE SHORTLY SO HE REALLY IS BEARING DOWN
Pap'

Johnny Vander Meer has served notice that he is ready to live up to the great promise he showed five years ago when he startled the baseball world by pitching two consecutive no-hit games against Boston and Brooklyn. The irony of it all is that Uncle Sam has tapped him on the shoulder and his major league career is likely to be interrupted by a tour of duty in the Army.

Johnny is now arriving at his real stride. Many great left-handers, like Lefty Grove and Carl Hubbell, were comparatively slow in finding themselves. The pair of no-hitters Vander Meer tossed up five seasons ago had little to do with his slow progress. Johnny's attitude wasn't affected by all the fuss and fanfare that followed. He has always been a sensible, level-headed youngster. He may have been trying too hard to live up to the high standard he set, but more likely it was his lack of experience and control that caused the woe that followed his hour of triumph.

No Tournament Schedule Will Be Issued by M. G. A.

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Customarily by now the Massachusetts Golf Association would have issued a list of open and invitation tournaments for the ensuing season, and sold at least a couple of thousand handicap cards, the returns from which go toward the running expenses of the association. This season no such list has been issued and none such is in prospect. The association stands ready to co-operate with the clubs on anything they want to do, but is not actively promoting anything, other than urging member clubs to do their part in the holiday club tournaments sponsored by the U. S. G. A. for raising funds for war charities.

Such a situation, due to the shortage in gasoline, is something new in the annals of the 41-year-old State association. What the clubs will do, on their own, is problematical. Two tournaments positively on the docket, however, are the New England Seniors, at Woodland June 1 and 2, and the Father-and-Son at Winchester, Aug. 7 and 8. Those two events are of a character, certainly, which can be conducted without adverse criticism.

Significant Line

One significant line, indicative of the times, is found in the announcement from Secretary Everett S. Litchfield of the Seniors' Association regarding the annual meeting and dinner the evening of the first day: "Dinner, conditions permitting, will be served at 7:30 p. m., followed by an entertainment." Well, there at least ought to be vegetable or egg salad sandwiches. Maybe those Seniors who feel they must have their steaks or chops will bring their own.

As for the Father-and-Son tournament, there are two special reasons for carrying on this year. For one thing, this is the 25th anniversary of the event; for another, it is the sentiment of the Golf Committee, headed by Harry McGrath, that sons or fathers in the service, home on furlough or on leave for two or three days, might like to get in one more round in this popular family golfing affair, not knowing where they may be headed any day, or when they might be participating again in the pater et filius.

One Change

The committee was loth to interrupt the tournament in the year of its silver anniversary, but has made one change in the annual program, fixing the week end for playing dates, rather than the mid-week, for the reason that more servicemen are home week ends. In alloting two days to the tournament, when it is almost axiomatic that the number of contestants will be substantially below normal, the committee reasoned that the choice of two days for play would make it possible for some couples to participate who otherwise could not. The central figure, this year, will be Bill Eaton, the Winchester member who inaugurated the tournament a quarter century ago.

Speaking about golfers in the service, Lieut. Billy Corcoran, brother of John and Fred, is somewhere in Africa, and has had the good fortune to be with such old friends as Eddie Martin, whose twin brother Leo was reported some time ago as missing; Johnny Burke, former national intercollegiate champion, whose passing was reported yesterday, and Major Leslie Cottrell, former pro at Bear Hill.

Dearth of Caddies

Corcoran and Burke even had an opportunity to play golf, but bumped into a dearth of caddies, so had to get along with one bag toter. No immediate migration of U. S. caddies to Africa may be anticipated when it is learned that the fee to the native who carried "doubles" was ten cents.

John Corcoran, M. G. A. office manager, has received a letter from a Furnace Brook ex-caddie, located at Camp Crowder, Mo., stating that a driving range has been installed for the soldiers who have gone for it in a big way. What they need now is more clubs, especially drivers. Corcoran also has received a letter from an infantry lieutenant, overseas, who in all the perils of his present surroundings thinks enough of his golf to inquire how he goes about it to regain his amateur standing, after having caddied beyond the age where that is allowable for an amateur.

Wildcats Close Baseball Season Against Eagles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., May 15—Having already clinched the coveted New England Intercollegiate Baseball League crown, the University of New Hampshire Wildcats were set to wind up their 1943 playing season this afternoon against the Boston College Eagles here on Brackett Field.

Irving "Sheik" Karelis, who has pitched three years of sensational ball for the Durham club, was on the rubber for the last time wearing the Blue and White of New Hampshire. The Haverhill, Mass. lad graduates Sunday and reports later in the month at Notre Dame for duty with the Navy. Today he was out to make his final season's record read five wins and one loss.

For the remainder of the team it was the last college game for the duration. Two other starters besides Karelis will be graduated and the rest of the team will be called by the Army's Advanced Reserve Officers' Training Corps and various Navy Reservists groups.

Going into today's game, the Wildcats boasted a season's record of seven wins and one loss.

National League

Club	W	L	P.C.
Brooklyn	13	7	.650
St. Louis	9	7	.563
Cincinnati	10	9	.526
Pittsburgh	8	8	.500
Boston	8	8	.500
Philadelphia	8	9	.471
New York	8	11	.421
Chicago	7	12	.368

Results May 14

Boston 4, St. Louis 3. (10 inns.)
Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 2.
New York 3, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, postponed.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	13	7	6:50
Cleveland	11	8	.579
Washington	12	10	.545
Detroit	9	9	.500
St. Louis	8	8	.500
Philadelphia	10	12	.455
Chicago	7	10	.412
Boston	7	13	.350

Results May 14

Chicago 3, New York 0.
Philadelphia 7, Detroit 6 (12 innings).
Washington 3, Cleveland 1.
Boston at St. Louis, postponed.

Barlick Called

NEW YORK (AP)—The war's manpower demands have reached the National League's umpiring staff. Al Barlick, one of Ford Frick's younger arbiters, has taken his examination at a New York Board.

If he passes, Barlick will become the league's first umpire contribution to the armed services.

N. Y. U. Favored To Win I. C. 4-A Outdoor Crown

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—New York University's well-balanced squad was favored to win its fifth major team title of the year today as the Intercollegiate A. A. A. packed its annual outdoor track and field championships into one day of competition at the Triborough Stadium on Randalls Island.

Instead of its usual two-day meet, the eastern-dominated organization ran off the trials and two of the finals—hammer throw and discus—this morning and decided the 14 other individual titles and team championship this afternoon. Thirty eight colleges entered 440 athletes but none had the wealth of stars nor depth of New York University, which already has won the National A. A. U., and I. C. 4-A. indoor titles and Metropolitan intercollegiate indoor and outdoor crowns.

Army, entering a full team for the first time and winner of the Ivy League title last week, was rated as the only serious opposition for Emil Von Elling's Violets. Penn State was defending the team title without any of the four men, including Barney Ewell, who scored 25½ points last year.

Although no new records were anticipated, unless Columbia's Bill Vessie could top six feet, 6⅝ inches in the high jump, there were several potential double winners, including Don Burnham, Dartmouth student, in the mile and half mile, Tom Todd, of Virginia, favorite in the high and low hurdles, and Richmond (Boo) Morcom, New Hampshire's one-man track team who was due to compete in the pole vault, high and broad jumps.

Morcom, father of a son and headed for the service on July 2, was the only defending champion. He won the high jump and tied two others for the pole vault crown last year.

CLASSIFIED

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7½-acre country estate in Natick, Mass., 18 miles from Boston; beautiful house in unusual setting on small peninsula; all modern conveniences; fertile land; excellent barn and henhouse; secluded yet easily accessible to good transportation; $12,500 for quick sale. DR. JOSEPH GOODMAN, Lake Avenue, Natick, Mass. Com. 5416 or Natick 2121.

REAL ESTATE advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSES FOR SALE

WOLLASTON, MASS.—7 rooms, modern house; sun porch, garage; residential district, near trans.; price reasonable. Call Gra. 1614.

HOUSES TO LET

IN historic Marblehead, Mass.—6 rms. in 200-year house. All imp.; 3 large fireplaces, cent. location. Immediate poss. 8 Tucker St.

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CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

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KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.—For sale or rent, 8-room cottage, near ocean; large porch; included: all modern conveniences. W. H. O. 15 Chisholm Road, Winchester, Mass. Tel. 3768.

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FOR RENT, Connecticut, between Darien and South Norwalk, June-Sept., furnished suburban home; living room, dining room, two bedrooms, two baths, garage; vegetable, flower garden, berries; one mile South Norwalk railroad station. Write Box C-6, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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BOSTON, 54 Falmouth St., Suite 4—Pleasant, comfortable room, suitable for business couple or one person. Ken. 3540.

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ROOMS WANTED

MIDDLE aged professional man desires cool airy room near bath, from June 25—Aug. 13; 1st or 2nd floor or elev.; near State House, Boston; away week ends. Call Bigelow 6660 evenings.

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BOARD desired for 18-year-old boy on modern farm with family; strong but still requires patient and loving care. Reply in detail. Write Box A-7, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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COMPANION, light housekeeping; in the country; Protestant, middle aged; no children. Box M-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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REFINED American wishes charge motherless adult household, appreciating and treating as themselves capable person taking real interest; economical manager, excellent cook. Write Box B-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Suite 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

WANTED — Successful sales manager and club organizer with $50,000 a year productive ability for large beach and woods development, north of Detroit; state experience, marital status and send snapshots. Write B-18, Suite 2000, 333 North Michigan, Chicago.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

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ACCTS: Dept store, Conn	$50-75
ACCTS: Public exp; defense, R I	$275
ACCOUNTANT: Chas, Boston	$40-45
ASST COST ACCT: Local	$45 up
COST ACCT: Spfld	$60
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WANTED.. CHEMIST
Primarily for analytical work. Small company doing important war research. Exceptional opportunity for man able to take responsibility—work with minimum of supervision. B.S. degree sufficient. Experience not as important as training and qualifications.
NATIONAL RESEARCH CORPORATION
100 Brookline Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

WANTED — Porter, shipping clerks, stock boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th Street, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ARTIST WANTED
art school graduate; experienced in making originals and to do hand-coloring. Apply METROPOLITAN LITHOGRAPH & PUBLISHING CO., 167 Bow St., Everett, Mass.

ARTIST WANTED
for opaquing and retouching; good opportunity to learn how to use the airbrush. Apply METROPOLITAN LITHOGRAPH & PUBLISHING CO., 167 Bow St., Everett, Mass.

CAPABLE, willing girl for general housework; prefer live in; convenient transportation to Boston. Tro 3035 (Cambridge, Mass.).

CASHIERS and counter girls wanted, no age limit. Apply Hunt's Lunch, Inc., 7 Dock Square, Boston.

CLERICAL WORKERS FOR PART OF MONTH 6 or 8 consecutive days first part of each month. Recurring employment especially suitable for married women with homes to maintain. Write for interview, $3.75 per day. The Advertising Checking Bureau, 79 Madison Ave., N. Y.

COOK AND SECOND MAID in an apartment; small family; references required. Tel. CAP. 8251 (Boston).

GIRL FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK WITH STENOGRAPH EXPERIENCE
APPLY
AUTOMATIC MACHINE & TOOL CO.
132 CHARLES ST., AUBURNDALE, MASS.
Near Riverside R. R. Station

GIRLS and WOMEN
To Do GENERAL WORK
COURT SQ. PRESS, 1020 Wash. St., Boston

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE
Smart high type girl who can type, to learn to operate bookkeeping machine; shorthand advantageous but not essential.
S. D. HICKS & SON CO.
145 BORDER STREET
EAST BOSTON

HOUSEKEEPER-companion to elderly lady, small apartment; give phone number. Write Box 8-15, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PART OR FULL-TIME; 5-day week; dining room work; light laundry, and general work in private school, Boston; references required. Box M-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON

COPYWRITERS: Conn & City	To $60
TAX ACCT: Thoro exp; South Shore	Cd Sal
ASST CREDIT MGR: Experienced	$25-30
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STENO-EDIPHONE OPRS: Good exp	$25-30
BEGINNER STENOS: Several	To $22
STENO-BKKPRS: Experienced	$25
BKKPRS: 4 good opportunities	$25-30
ASST BKKPRS: Several good openings	$20-35
TYPIST-BILLERS: Exp & Beginners	$18-25
PAY-ROLL CLERKS: Bey & exp	$20-30
INVENTORY CLERKS: Little exp	$20-22
CCMPT OPRS: Several	$20-25
ELLIOTT FISHER BKKPRS: Several	$23-30
DITTO PHOTOSTAT BLUEPRINT OPR	$20-25
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SWBD OPRS-TYPISTS: Good exp	$20-25
FILE & MAIL CLERKS: Messengers	$18-22
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TYPIST
Young lady 17-25 yrs., high school or business school graduate, for billing. Experience not essential.
Call in person at
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Rapid, accurate, for 6 or 8 consecutive days first part of each month. Recurring employment, especially suitable for married women with homes to maintain: $4.50 per day. Write for interview. THE ADVERTISING CHECKING BUREAU, 79 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED — Experienced cook, downstairs work included. MRS. JOSEPH B. ELY, 66 Broad Street, Westfield, Mass. Call 979.

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GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St., Boston, nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CLEAN CARS with GOOD TIRES!
'40 Ford 8 Pass. Sedan $575
'40 Chev. Tour. Sedan $585
HOOVER MOTORS INC.
Park Square, Boston HUB 7100

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42, Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C. Rm. 1018
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1169 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

FOR SALE

Because We Are Doubling Up
Lawson Sofa—genuine mahogany frame, 3-loose cushion seats, steel springs, upholstered in brown frieze; nearly new. Call Big. 2161.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MONTREAL, QUE.
MAN'S BICYCLE IN FAIR CONDITION
EL. 4178

FURS

THRU MY INTRODUCTION you may select furs direct from showroom of reputable Furrier. Distinctive styles, moderate prices; budget plan if desired. Hours 12-2 or by appointment. MU. 3-4218. CAROL GORDON, 545 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

FUR STORAGE

Furs NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired, Remodeled and Stored
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

HEATING SERVICE

BOILERS AND PIPING repaired and insulated. SHAWS, 143 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 4073.

HOME AND GARDEN

Flagstones — Insulation
Agricultural Lime and Limestone
WALDO BROS. COMPANY
202 Southampton Street, Boston. HIG 3000
Yards in West Newton—Everett. EST. 1865.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, Mounted and Unmounted
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LOAM

ORDERS ACCEPTED FOR
SPRING LOAM
Early Delivery! DENNIS DRISCOLL & CO., Inc., 50 White Place, Brookline. Asp. 0410

MUSIC

PRIZE WINNING SONGS
"THY HOLY HILL," by Grace Jebe
"LOVE NOT THE WORLD" by M. O. Spencer
60c each
THE HARMONY MUSIC PUBLISHERS
64 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago Illinois

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6600, 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

CASH for your grand piano, spinet or small upht., any make. Com. 3636, or write Boylston Piano Co., Boston.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0768

PIANOS FOR SALE

SPLENDID TONE; Knabe upright piano, burl walnut case. Tel. Las. 1772 or Box H-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PIANOS WANTED

Immediate Cash for Your
SPINET or GRAND
Hardman, Peck & Co. Established 1842
Call Robertson, Plaza 3-1100, New York City

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 36 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO. 4620.

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ELECTRIC HEATING PADS expertly repaired. Tel. Wel. 2091-R. J. R. ARSENAULT, 44 Curve St., Wellesley, Mass.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR 7-6000

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Orientals Hand-Washed, Repaired, Mothproofed, Stored
WARREN S. BAZINGAN GALLERIES
212-240a Newbury St., Boston Com. 1885

THUMB INDEXING

ALL EDITIONS of Textbooks. Any color. New or used. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc., 194 Harvard St. Dorchester Boston Mass Tel 3400

TYPEWRITERS

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston. Han. 3121
Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

WALLPAPERS

BAILET WALLPAPER CO.
62 Summer Street, heart of Boston; largest variety of leading makes of wallpaper.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	25c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, Cmo. Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 3-0661, 8 to 9 a. m. —6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of
COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

ZAC SMITH
STATIONERY COMPANY
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL

PHONE 7-9153
418 NORTH 20TH STREET

MOBILE

CLAUDE MOORE
Jeweler
8 St. Joseph Street
The Little Store with the Big Stock at the Right Prices. Hamilton, Elgin and Gruen and Bulova Watches. Rings of All Kinds.

Simon's Shirts
Simon's Hats
SIMON'S HAT SHOP
Store #1, Dauphin and Royal
Store #2, 203 Dauphin Street

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

For a Real Treat Try Libby's Canned Meats
"Greer's Got It"
—and remember—
Prices Are Lowest at Greer's

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
108 Dauphin Street
Shoes Hosiery Bags

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY
Time-Tested
Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
77 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala.
Tel. 2-5647

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4400; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Successive listings in Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA PORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 11th Street BRADENTON

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

FORT MYERS

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware—Gifts
First Street at Broadway Phone 32

JACKSONVILLE

Elgin Watches
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY
Sterling Silver
Sheaffer Pens
F. L. FLECK & CO.
5 W. Forsyth Street

BERRIER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
402 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6333

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

MIAMI

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

Hughes SEED STORE
SHIPPING CRATES FOR DOGS
Dog and Bird Food and Supplies
116 South Miami Ave. Tel. 3-2121

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
155 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5715

J. T. WILSON
INSURANCE {Annuities, Business, Life}
Representing: The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
471 N. E. 31ST STREET
Tels. Office 3-8797 Res. 2-7504

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
72 N. E. First St.
Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach
1432 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-2686

MIAMI BEACH

Pierre's
Civil and Military Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7423 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

FLORIDA

SARASOTA

THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Weil-Maas
- *Ready-to-Wear*
- *Men's Clothing*
- *Men's Shoe Dept.*
- *Student Hall*
- *Ladies' Shoe Salon*
- *Hat Salon*
- *Accessory Shop*

Weil-Maas
FRANKLIN AT TWIGGS
TAMPA, FLA.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1108 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP

Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Avenue Phone H1429

SAVE AT *Sears* In Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

WEST PALM BEACH

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES

Bucks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

MACON

MACON (Continued)

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
60 Depts. at Your Service

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

China Glassware
Gifts
THOMAS WEST & COMPANY
18 West State Street

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

In the Land of the Sky
IVEY'S
One of the Carolinas' Predominating Dept. Stores

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
We Protect Your Linen in Every Way
Quality First Our Motto
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18
(Sewing Machines)

KITCHEN INSTALLATIONS
Wwe. Christener's, Erben
58 Kramgasse

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE, A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	I	P	L	O	M	A
E	N	G	■	F	O	R
S	D	■	K	■	O	G
K	■	S	E	A	■	O
■	W	H	E	L	K	S
S	H	E	L	L	E	Y
■	I	■	■	■	A	■
S	T	R	A	I	T	S
P	E	A	R	L	S	■
R	■	B	E	L	■	T
I	F	■	A	■	B	U
N	A	P	■	P	E	N
G	R	E	N	A	D	A

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 37 613, 2 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wollenhof
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.
BERN

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
Walter Garbani
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 30 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zurich
Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer
(FLORISTS)

TEA-ROOM
"zur alte Stämpfi"
Stampfenbachstr. 48 S.39.23
(FRAU H. HESS)
Butterküche, feine Patisserie

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL

We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris, Ltd.

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90 ST. GEORGES ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Phone 8-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

AFRICANA:
"Africana" Books and Paintings. Individual pieces or collections supplied. Museums and Institutions featuring Africana should write.
Maskew Miller Limited
29 Adderley Street Cape Town

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

THE Moore Shoe
For Satisfaction and Value in FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
Home-Made Pickles a Speciality. We stock Heinz Food Products. Rumford's Baking Powder.
6-8, Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 23492

COCKERTONS
for FINEST FRUIT
FRESH VEGETABLES
FARM BUTTER, EGGS, etc.
Stall 35 City Market, Durban, & 249A, Pine Street Durban

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park — Phone 37772
TOWN DEPOT: 14, FIELD ST.
CAKE ORDERS PHONE 23719
SANDWICH ORDERS PHONE 24491
CAKES and CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own bakery

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, Pine Street Phone 20521

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. Booth (Pty) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard, Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 30, City Market, W. McDonald's Butchery, 90 Bulwer Rd. and at Rossburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach.

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
For Furniture
Durban & Maritzburg

JEANNE
(MISS J. TUNMER)
Delightful Lingerie and Maiden Form Brassieres
McFIE'S ARCADE

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353, West St. Phone 23331
Residence 22933

SMYTHE'S TYRE & BATTERY (PTY.) LTD.
491/3, Smith Street, Durban
For Tyre Repairing, Retreading and Vulcanizing
Battery Service and Car Lubrication
PHONES 22284 and 24940

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing & Beauty Parlours Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings, (Skyscraper) 330, West Street

JOHANNESBURG

PAINTINGS
RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY
on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES.
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3894

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Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
•
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
•
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/3982. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc. Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO PIECE ENSEMBLES

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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(Continued from previous page)

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(Continued)

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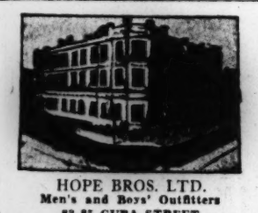

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

War Humor Aids Morale—*Cartoons From Stars and Stripes, Weekly Newspaper for U. S. Servicemen Stationed in Britain*

Wide World; Cartoons drawn by Sergeant Richard Wingert, staff cartoonist of "Stars and Stripes"

"Come, come, young man, we're here to entertain you and we're GOING to—whether you like it or not!"

"Well—speak up! Are you the new sergeant from the replacement center or aren't you?"

"Last year it was locusts!"

Falla, Nation's Most Famous Pet, Movie Star

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Falla, President Roosevelt's black Scottie, is starring in a short motion picture which is about to be shown in film theaters all over. He conducts himself like a veteran screen player, for, so far as a spectator can tell, he takes direction well, and hasn't a trace of self-consciousness.

First we see him scampering across the White House lawn, his

Friend of the famous

tail wagging happily, as he makes a beline for the spot where he has a bone buried. Then comes a moment of diversion, for there is that rascally squirrel playing about in his domain and scampering out of reach up a tree. "Hmph," Falla sniffs, "Must be a Republican."

Then we follow Falla into the pantry, ever hopeful that the Negro servant will break the rule that he is not to be fed there. But no, that bit of dog biscuit goes onto the same tray with the boss's breakfast. The boss has this in bed, and for diversion holds the biscuit near Falla's nose. He sinks his teeth in it and the boss won't let go. There is a tug of war and Falla wins.

Later Falla gets tired of waiting for the boss to come out of the office where he spends so much time these days and goes on a tour of the corridors, past no end of good solid feet of secret service men, and into the room where the telephone girls always find time in the midst of their swift pulling and pushing at their boards to give him a smile and greeting. After dinner the boss has time to watch Falla put on his act of begging for his supper, and lying down and rolling over at command. Then it is more like the old days when Falla went on fishing trips and had no end of adventures investigating the flapping strangers that came over the rail at the end of the boss's line.

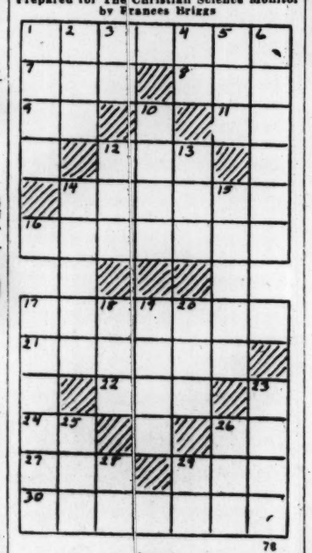
He was really deserted one day when the boss told him he must stay at home after he was all curled up in the front seat, but the spectators know why, for they see the President taking the oath of office. Then there was that trip out into the ocean, and not much attention for Falla until a man named Churchill spied him, and became a very jolly friend. Falla was glad to see him later in the White House.

Falla is reminded of all these adventures as he looks in his scrapbook while little Diana Hopkins turns the pages, and the pictures come to life for the theater spectators. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer made this film novelty from a book, "The True Story of Falla," written by Margaret Suckley and Alice Dalgleish. It was directed by Gunther V. Fritsch, who must have found the President's Scottie as friendly a dog as could be imagined. Seldom does his tail stop its delighted switching, and then only when he is puzzled about something, and cocks his head first on one side then on the other.

E. C. S.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Scholar's so-called sheepskin is what?
7—Who was Chang's famous Siamese twin?
8—Because.
9—What State of U. S. is divided into nearly equal parts by Missouri River (abbr.)?
11—What Biblical king was very tall?
12—Ocean.
14—What large marine snails are so called from their spiral shells?
16—Who was author of the poem "Adonais"?
17—Singapore is capital of —— Settlements.
21—What should not be cast before swine, "lest they trample them under their feet"?
22—What is a thorny tree of India?
24—Supposing.
25—Four pecks equal what (abbr.)?
27—Short sleep is what?
29—John Drinkwater would have been most likely to have used a bat, gun, or pen—which?
30—What is southernmost of Windward Islands?

Down

1—What article of furniture might be described as a "Governor Winthrop"?
3—What is a poetic name of India?
3—Portugal (abbr.).
4—Concerning.
5—Lowing of a cow.
6—What is a merchant vessel of the largest size called?
10—What is lower wooden or iron longitudinal beam of a ship?
12—Pronoun.
13—Every one.
14—Singers of popular songs have been dreaming of what kind of Christmas?
15—Who was the "Adonais" of whom Id Arnou wrote?
17—What season is mentioned in Song of Solomon as "the time of the singing of birds"?
18—What is name of well-known canine hero of fiction?
19—Extend.
20—Charles Mound is highest point in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
23—What fish is prized as game and food fish?
25—Distant.
26—What article of furniture might be of the "spool" type?
28—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
29—Historical Valley Forge is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

We have no wings, we cannot soar;
But we have feet to scale and climb
By slow degrees, and more and more,
The cloudy summits of our time.

—LONGFELLOW

Brevities

Ryan in Boston Herald: And now they have little identification tags for umbrellas, handy little gadgets, ideal for telling you who used to use the one you're using before you started using it.

Grit: The OPA informs us that scrapple must be 20 per cent meat. This leaves the remaining 80 per cent as great a mystery as hash.

Indianapolis News: The fellow who used to be photographed with a five-pound bass is hopeful that he will be able to pose before the camera this year with a couple of one-pound tomatoes.

St. Louis Star-Times: Another thing this country needs is a noiseless cellophane in which to wrap confectioneries for sale to those who suddenly become ravenous just before they enter a theater.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The modern American family is the one who spends right up to father's earning capacity.

Rescue of a Kid

Tucson, Ariz.

An inspector at the Ryan School of Aeronautics, returning home from his day's work at the field, noticed a strange looking "aircraft" which proved to be an eagle with some object clutched in its talons. Soaring across the desert, it finally alighted not far from the highway, where the inspector was able to make out that the eagle's prey was a baby goat not more than a few weeks old. When pelted with stones, the eagle soon dropped its prey and again betook itself skyward.

The baby goat was badly mauled, but the inspector, a kindly person, patiently attended the animal, with the result that the kid was revived. Some warm milk given through a nippled bottle further aided the goat. Now the inspector's family have another household pet.

(Contributions to this feature are welcomed. Prevailing rates will be paid for all accepted material.)

A Verse for Today . . .

I said, I will confess my transgressions unto the LORD; *and thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin.*
—Ps. 32:5

HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED— PICTURES

O-O-OH BOY! HERE'S ONE OF NI-AG-REE FALLS!
AW-THAT'S NOTHIN'- MY FATHER'S BEEN THERE TWICE
THAT'S GRANDMA- COMING OUT TO MEET US
L.F. VAN ZELM-

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Any Excuse for a Rest*

By Le Pelley

TUBBY— WHY AREN'T YOU WORKING IN YOUR GARDEN ?
I AM, IN A WAY... IT'S BY SHEER ACCIDENT I'm UNDER THIS TREE
WHAT DO YOU MEAN ?
THERE WERE SOME CROWS IN THE GARDEN... SO I MADE A SCARECROW OUT OF MY COAT.. AND I HAD TO USE MY HOE FOR A FRAMEWORK....
SO I HAVE TO WAIT TILL THE CROWS GET SCARED AWAY BEFORE I CAN START HOEING AGAIN..
IT DOESN'T MAKE SENSE TO ME .

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just a Nice "Quiet" Day*

By Rodgers

Nothing special happened today-
things went along about the way they usually do-
On the other hand, as I recall—
It wasn't what you'd think of as a quiet day either!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Is Fit to Be Tied*

By The Hagers

"Look out: Here comes that thunder-head, Sylvester Scaup. Let's duck!" said Ted.
"Now calm yourself, Ted! Don't forget, A good example you should set."
"Good morning, Ted! Are things O.K.? Waddles, you're looking bright today."
"Well, I'm a broad-billed platypus!" "Yes, Ted. Your bill you ought to truss."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

New Deal for a New World?

So much controversy has swirled about the question whether the press will be permitted to cover adequately the Hot Springs Food Conference next week that the enormous objectives which apparently have been assigned to the meeting have not been fully understood.

If this conference, to which some 38 nations have been invited to send delegates, were concerned solely with the mechanics of feeding liberated peoples it would be important enough to merit widest discussion. If it were concerned only with the huge problems of equitably distributing the fruits of the soil so that all enjoyed proper food, it would loom as a gargantuan undertaking.

But feeding the liberated, and making the best use of the good earth's potentialities, are apparently only parts of an even larger concept behind the Hot Springs conference. Hints have been coming in recent days that this meeting is really an initial step in planning what might loosely be called a "New Deal" for the world.

Some of the social implications of that label are meant, but on an international scale: food stamp plans to supply the hungry out of surpluses; farm security administrations to finance and rehabilitate poor producers; agricultural benefit payments to limit, or encourage, certain lines of production; deficit financing, increased Government regulation, etc. The clue to this conclusion is found in the basic statement of policy for the meeting, which the United States News asserts comes from official sources: "Finance must become the servant and not the master of the world's economic system. . . . International financial arrangements must be devised to make possible consumption on a scale commensurate with the world's capacity to produce."

While certainly a great deal can be done to bring vast improvement to the food supplies and distribution of the world, the problem goes beyond deciding which area can best raise cereals and which can best produce dairy products, or fruits, or vegetables, or meats. Economists have been saying for several years that the world, for the first time in history, is able to produce enough to banish hunger for all.

But as agricultural practices have improved, as new lands have been opened and new machinery invented, mankind has imposed on himself limiting barriers of a less physical sort.

What of the plans for conquest that motivated some nations to become self-sufficient, and what of the fears that prompted others to arrange defensive agriculture? What of the selfishness and isolationism that erected trade barriers? What of the lack of vision that persisted in non-diversification and in backward methods?

President Roosevelt has said that, "Freedom from want for everybody, everywhere, is no longer a Utopian dream."

This moves Professor Lutz of Princeton to inquire innocently whether the Atlantic Charter is likely to persuade India's teeming millions to cease reverencing the cow as a sacred animal, thus going far toward providing Vice-President Wallace's daily quart of milk.

To hope is right, to plan is good; but we warn the conferees: "Make no small plans!"

Discovering Women's Abilities

Many war plants in the United States are studying every job to see whether the man on it can be replaced by a woman. Wherever it is determined a woman could take over, the man is made available for some other job which only a man can do. This is one of the measures which the War Manpower Commission is usefully promoting, so employers can obtain fullest skills.

Real chances from the standpoint of future careers are opening for women, and this fact may be of incalculable importance in the postwar world. The War Manpower Commission reports it has surveyed 1,900 jobs and found only 56 that women could not handle.

Shipyards are proving one of the principal zones where the hitherto closed door is being battered down. In October of 1939 only 36 women were found by the Census as productive workers in the shipyards of the country, the National Women's Trade Union League reports. By January of 1943 the shipyards had employed nearly 55,000 women, the league adds, and quotes estimates that the total by the end of this year will be 400,000.

Women are learning that they can do much more in industry than they ever attempted, and men are observing, often with surprise, that they can do the new things well.

Ruml Plan: A Treasury Aid

Prompt Senate action in approving its Finance Committee's version of the Ruml Plan comes as welcome climax in the long struggle over a pay-as-you-go income tax plan. It is to be hoped the House will forthrightly concur in this approval, and there is basis for this hope in the narrow margin (206 to 202) by which the House defeated the proposal earlier this month.

Whether the White House will take advantage of the relatively close votes in the House and Senate by vetoing the measure depends, we assume, largely on what attitude the Treasury takes. Mr. Randolph Paul declined to answer a direct question put to him the other day as to whether the Treasury would prefer the Ruml Plan to no pay-as-you-go whatsoever. Judging from the situation in Congress, that is the choice.

The debate in the Senate in recent days should aid the Treasury in seeing how greatly the Ruml Plan can aid its revenue raising aspirations. Under any of the partial cancellation plans that the Treasury has approved in the past a certain portion of one year's tax debt would have been spread over future years. These "catch-up-a-year" payments would have had to be made in addition to regular tax payments, and Congress in writing subsequent tax measures would have had to bear them in thought when considering how heavy a levy to impose. These catching up payments would have militated—as some of the Congressmen frankly admitted—against tax bills that might have raised anything approaching the Treasury's $16,000,000,000 goal.

The Ruml Plan clears the slate, removes inequities, and provides for collection while wage earners still have it in their pockets. The Treasury should enthusiastically support it, and use it to collect the really effective revenue-raising and inflation-combatting tax bill that Congress must now hasten to pass.

Seaport Less Important

What will air transportation do to the postwar world?

This is a question to which there are many ready answers. It will make formerly isolated places easily accessible. It will bring nations many hours closer together. It will enable people to travel as they never have done before; we shall know more about each other, understand each other better and thereby promote a friendlier world.

To be sure, all these are true, but will it not also have an ultimate effect on boundary settlements in Europe, especially as these bear on the question of outlets to the ocean?

In the past, nations have demanded outlets to the sea. They have seen in these the only means of keeping their trade lanes open. Their national economy and indeed their very existence has for centuries, depended in a large degree upon the shipping that came and went through their seaports. But tomorrow seaports will count less.

Before the present war, air transportation gave promise of some day becoming a vital factor in commerce. When the war ends, that day will have come. So engrossed have we been in considering the vital part planes and pilots are playing in the war, we have hardly taken time for even a glimpse into the future, to see the role they will play there.

The gigantic strides which have been made in the construction of air transports, combined with the thousands of young men who will return to every country as seasoned, highly-skilled fliers, mean "something's in the air" for us the moment the war is ended. Airlines will supplement and in some cases may well supersede ocean lines, as railroads superseded in part canals and other waterways. A city need not have a harbor nor even be located on a railroad, perhaps, to become a great commercial center. Vast areas which have been undeveloped because of lack of transportation will be opened, giving many countries new resources. No longer should nations feel cramped within restrictive boundaries. When airports take the place of seaports or at least supplement them adequately, the old fear of being cut off from necessities which other parts of the world supply will be minimized in the international picture.

The air map of the world shows no boundaries. May not postwar economy reflect this, and be established on a new basis?

No one could blame John L. if he really felt a little bewildered. "Little Caesar" Petrillo got away with it, but the minute John started something, everything fell on him like a ton of bricks.

Our Readers Say—

"Earth's Resume Entire"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Experience is teaching the peoples of the democratic countries that spiritual and material "collective security" is based, not on national law only, but on world-wide, universal law.

How eloquently and affectionately did Walt Whitman advocate the necessity and desirability of the universal brotherhood of man and universal law:

Sail, sail thy best, ship of Democracy,
Of value is thy freight, 'tis not the Present only,
The Past is also stored in thee,
Thou holdest not the venture of thyself alone, not of the Western continent alone,
Earth's *résumé* entire floats on thy keel, O ship, is steadied by thy spars;
With thee Time voyages in trust, the antecendent nations sink or swim with thee,
With all their ancient struggles, martyrs, heroes, epics, wars, thou bear'st the other continents,
Theirs, theirs as much as thine, the destination-port triumphant;
Steer then with good strong hand and wary eye O helmsman, thou carriest great companions,
Venerable, priestly Asia sails this day with thee,
And royal feudal Europe sails with thee. . . .
Land in the realms of God to be a realm unto thyself,
Under the rule of God to be a rule unto thyself.

Toronto — C. F. J.

The Florida Barge Canal

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am sorry that so prominent a newspaper as The Christian Science Monitor gave space to a letter as misleading as that signed by John L. Bogert of the Marine Journal, New York. The facts are:

1. The North Florida Barge Canal proposition is a political boondoggle—entirely unnecessary.

2. It could not be completed in less than two years, possibly three, according to testimony given before the Senate.

3. There is now in existence a thoroughly usable canal from Fort Myers on the southwest coast of Florida to Stuart on the east coast, which connects with the inland waterway. But it is not in favor because there is no "pork" in it.

Fort Myers, Fla. — (MRS.) ALICE B. BALL

A Mighty Army

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Did you ever stop to think that the people of the world who believe in and do what is right belong to one mighty army, or brotherhood, regardless of nationality? This brotherhood is doing more to abolish war than the world realizes. It is by its living and acting setting a good example and bringing the good into the world without the aid of material weapons. This army is increasing in size and some day everyone will belong to it and the understanding of God prevail, and peace will reign forever.

Hollywood, Calif. — HENRY N. KOST

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Spoiling His Perch

Unlabored Musings

"The Valley of Decision"

Why valley? Is it because of the mists and shadows that are usually encountered prior to the making up of one's mind? Usually, it is true, these evidences of wavering thought are left behind as soon as one leaves the valley and approaches the crest of the ridge. Up on the mountain slopes most people can shoulder the burden of responsibility without hesitation, but the decision to make the ascent had to be made in the valley.

The mists and shadows encountered there are the pros and cons of human thinking, and wavering minds find that the more of this kind of thought they try to apply, the harder it becomes to reach a decision. As Hamlet puts it. "the native hue of resolution is sicklied o'er by the pale cast of thought." Indecision stamps its mark upon the brow and the entire day tends to become a procession of minor doubts and dilemmas all crying out for decisive handling. It begins with the first awakening—"to get up now or put it off until a little later," and goes on through the day until the time arrives again for turning out the light. Some of these troublesome questions are no doubt of infinitesimal importance, but it is easy to see something of the effect that failure to reach a decision in one instance has on all the other problems.

A famous British Foreign Secretary, hesitating on his own doorstep as to whether he should wear an overcoat or not, remarked to someone standing by that he felt the burden of deciding this knotty question in exactly the same way that he would feel it when writing a dispatch upon which peace or war might depend. He added, "Its degree depends upon the materials for decision that are available and not in the least upon the magnitude of the results which may follow."

What are the available materials for decision. Not, surely, such questions as whether it is wet or fine, hot or cold, or other material circumstances, but the actual state of one's own mind, the kind of importance that one attaches to such questions, and the measure of determination that one is prepared to bring to the handling of them.

As you listen to both sides of an argument you may find that your "swift mind is divided hither and thither," between them, but the time approaches when you must align yourself on one side or the other, and it is right that you should feel the burden of this decision and not try to evade it.

Of course there is no formula by which one can comfortably dispose of this knotty problem. Yet, does not the whole future of democracy depend upon its right solution? For, if the decisions that are taken in the debating assemblies of citizens are the outcome of the will-power, or the violence of a few people manipulating the minds of a majority, the value of deliberation is at an end, and the wavering minds, that could not decide for themselves, are due for the rule of the dictators. Therefore, the answer to the question is to be found, not in reaching the "sticking point" in the case of one particular doubt, but in the degree of moral courage that is brought to bear upon all the procession of minor decisions day by day. The capacity for decision ought surely to become a habit of thought, which bases itself, not on self-interest, but on the prompt exercise of a right judgment in every single instance, and holding to it. Holding to it, too, without wavering, assuming that one has accepted as one's guide the nearest right in the circumstances. "For," says the ancient seer, "the day of the Lord is near in the valley of decision" (Joel 3:14), which clearly means that the way of decision is the sure way. The waverer is only courting failure.—CENTURION

North . . South . . East . . West

"A Little Nonsense Now and Then"

By Frank L. Perrin

It has been said, and truthfully, that a sense of humor is a saving grace. It may be that it is a possession, inherent and natural, rather than something that can be acquired. But in any event it is a specific, an antidote, recommended to be employed in preference to the ancient prescription which advises one to count ten before yielding to the urge to speak in anger. The funny side may not at once be apparent, but if it can be discovered in an emergency, it saves the fortunate finder from his own threatened folly.

But this sense of the humorous, or the ridiculous, serves us in other and more important ways, especially in these times when we are all prone to dwell too constantly upon the contemplation of the sterner and darker pictures which war and human hardships, separation and danger, draw for us on the printed page and in the long hours when sleep refuses to dim our overwrought sensibilities. Even those who remain far from the scene of actual conflict on land or sea, while they cannot forget the demands which the stress of circumstances impose, need the attenuated tonic of honest laughter and a little fun as greatly as do the men in the training camps and on the field.

* * *

Wise and generous provision has been made, it would appear, for the entertainment of men and women in the armed and auxiliary services during their hours of comparative leisure. The radio brings frequent reproductions of these programs, with announcements that the appearances of the troupes are scheduled daily, or even oftener. Perhaps there are those who would, if it was their privilege, edit these programs somewhat, or even substitute for many of them something more dignified or thought-provoking.

There is the legendary advice offered to the critical visitor to a music hall in the days of the gold rush in the West, not to shoot the piano player, who, he was assured, was doing the best he could. And so it may be that the excessive demands made upon jokesmiths, song-writers and the denizens of Tin Pan Alley, in forcing increased production, have caused, inadvertently and unfortunately, a lowering of the quality of the things offered. But if it is true, as we are told, that the jokes available are only the original seven, it must be admitted that commendable ingenuity has been shown in their juggling and adaptation to the world's increasing demands and insistent clamor.

As the ballad writers and composers of years past have been succeeded by the less sentimental jingle writers of today, so have the so-called humorists of those earlier days been succeeded by the rapid-fire punsters and word-jugglers of the stage and radio of today. In the era of the weekly newspaper and the monthly magazine the average reader looked for the funny yarns of Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Bill Nye, Artemus Ward, Josh Billings, the Danbury News Man, M. Quad, and all the others, and usually found them. Their successors were few, and even now they seem to have yielded in the contest for popularity to those to whom the philosophy of humor is a lost or unknown art.

It may not be that this or a succeeding generation will rediscover the formula or process by which philosophic humorous writers are evolved. Those who emerged from their surroundings and attained popularity and some measure of fame in earlier years were not the products of mere chance, but of individual and devoted effort.

Years ago, soon after its publication, I read Mark Twain's first book, "Roughing It." Years later in the West, I visited friends who occupied the house where Sam Clemens and his brother and family lived in Nevada's territorial days. Old-timers in Carson City and Virginia City bore witness to the fact that Mark Twain was a worker, whatever his reputation in later years.

* * *

Edgar W. (Bill) Nye was a country school teacher in Wisconsin. As a boy he worked on his father's and adjoining farms. He studied law and finally became a newspaper reporter in Cheyenne, Wyo. He did not become a famous humorist in a day or in a year. The evolutionary process was gradual, time and work testing and proving it step by step.

Eugene Field gained fame by pursuing the same tedious and difficult route. James Whitcomb Riley, as is well remembered, was a sign-painter before he became a poet. Irvin Cobb also reported for Paducah, St. Louis and Louisville newspapers before he discovered that he could make even grumpy people laugh.

These are only a few of the old friends who helped us forget that we were sometimes tired or discouraged. They helped us a lot, in ways that it would seem many of us have forgotten. We all like to laugh a little, and it is perhaps our own fault that we seem too often to depend upon someone else to amuse or tickle us.

The Wide Horizon

Sicilian Vespers of 1943

By Sydney A. Clark

It is a matter of only 761 years—no great span of time in the life of any Mediterranean land—since Sicily threw off a noxious form of despotism in the dramatic series of uprisings known as the Sicilian Vespers. The foreign despot of 1282 was a brutal French prince named Charles of Anjou. The foreign despot of 1943 is a brutal German leader named Adolf of Berchtesgaden, who rules through the medium of an obscure Italian named Mussolini. The thirteenth century Sicilians called in the troops of Aragon to aid them in their struggle for freedom. The twentieth century Sicilians can call in nobody, for their speech is gagged, but they are being aided day and night by the flying men of America and Britain.

It is greatly to be hoped that the Sicilian Vespers of 1943 will be motivated by a more enlightened spirit than that which motivated the terrible slaughters of 1282. Sheer revenge played its frightful part in the older drama. Hardly one single Frenchman escaped the daggers and clubs of the infuriated mob, whose signal for revolt was the tolling of the vespers bell in Palermo on Easter Monday. Eight thousand French residents were massacred. Guilty and innocent alike, were utterly wiped out.

* * *

The affair of 1282 started in Palermo and the affair of 1943 likewise started in Palermo, but from that point the parallel begins to fade. Four hundred American planes bombed the island metropolis on Sunday, May 9, with the greatest avalanche of explosives yet loosed on any Italian city; but post-raid aerial photographs have revealed that the harbor and the war installations took almost the whole punishment. Had wanton rage dominated the airmen, how different would the picture be! Palermo is filled with remarkable monuments that shout invitation to the barbarian spirit which destroys for destruction's sake.

I believe, and I am quite serious, that it would be worth while for those who train our bombardiers to spend some time pointing out spots to be spared in the cities which are to be attacked. It would put the fliers on their mettle and improve their aim. Very little of military significance would escape as a result of such instruction but the feelings of the common people down below would be considerably spared and the hatred inevitably caused by any bombing program (this problem has deeply concerned leaders here and in England) would be lessened.

About Palermo, I should like to remind the fliers that the present city is the product of eight civilizations—in this order: Phoenician, Carthaginian, Roman, Gothic, Byzantine, Saracen, Norman, Italian, not to mention such passing shadows as were cast by the houses of Anjou, Aragon, and Hohenstaufen. If the bombers were to destroy the city itself, whether through war lust or carelessness, they would destroy at least eight civilizations in one. Then I would point out, with the aid of a map, certain items wonderfully worth missing.

The best of these, curiously, are the result of the union of Arab (Saracen) and Norman cultures, whose offspring, in the field of art, can only be called Palermitan, since only in this city did it flourish. The Norman warrior Roger de Hauteville conquered the city and built his solid Norman palace here in almost the same year that his compatriot, William, conquered England, but the Arab artisans enriched the palace chapel with some of the most sumptuous mosaics ever created.

* * *

I would point out the *duomo*, once lined with porphyry, jasper, and lapis lazuli and still containing almost matchless sarcophagi of porphyry, where rest the remains of the Norman kings of Sicily. I would point out two or three other churches whose odd multiple cupolas are Christian-Saracen and—Palermitan. But most emphatically of all I would urge my class in civic affection to avoid bombing Monreale, Palermo's world-famous suburb. Of its mosaic-shimmering church Frank Schoonmaker, a critical student of Italian art and architecture, wrote, "I know of no cathedral in all Italy as lustrous and perfect as the duomo of this Sicilian hilltown." I remember its incandescent gleam as vividly as anything I saw south of the Alps but quite as vividly does my mind linger on the valley view startlingly revealed from Monreale's Benedictine cloister. "Shockingly beautiful; would sober Bacchus; oranged and lemoned to its limits." Thus do my unfettered travel notes burble their impressions.

The Sicilian Vespers of 1943 must be and will be a tocsin of liberation. The world can almost hear the bells already. Let their tones and overtones be clear and honest music to oppressed Italians.

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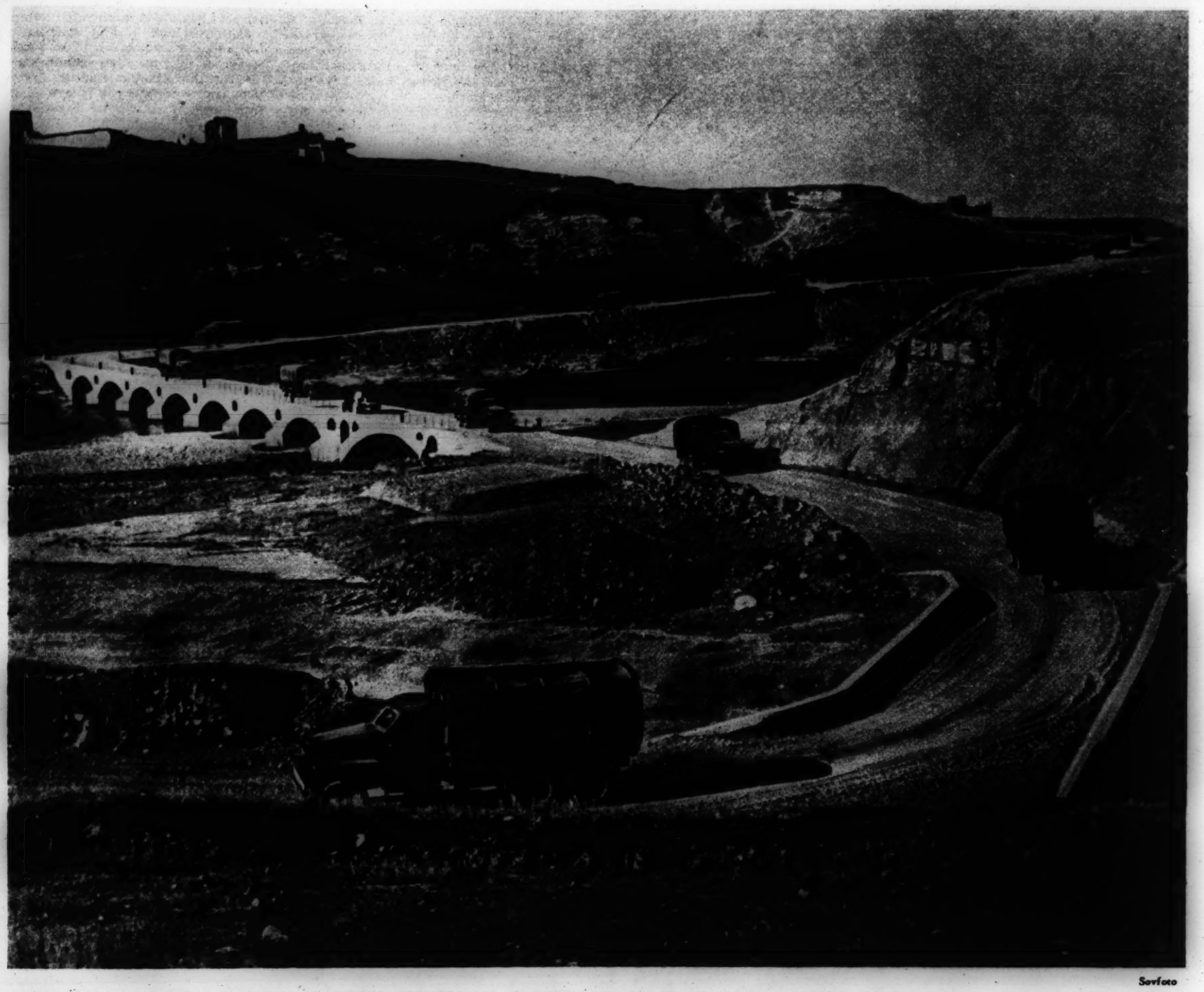


Sovfoto

CONVOY OF AMERICAN TRUCKS ON THEIR EIGHT-DAY JOURNEY NORTHWARD TO THE SOVIET UNION FROM A PERSIAN GULF PORT

America's Position in the Middle East

By Edmund Stevens

The prestige of America is high in the Middle East. How has this position been attained? Is it due to contact with men from the United States, who are sweating on the delivery job, using all the resource and ingenuity at their command to keep supplies moving through Iran to Russia? Is it due to geography and to the disinterestedness of Americans in the political setup of that part of the world? Or to what may it be credited? The article below, written by a correspondent who has recently returned from there, tells you.

THE FORGOTTEN MEN OF BAGHDAD—coolies, peddlers, emaciated, brown-skinned folk in unclean tatters, bearing the badge of a poverty that was ageless in Alexander's time—lined the dusty, narrow streets and cheered.

The sight and sound caused the barest flicker in official faces. A popular demonstration was not part of the scheduled program of welcome to the illustrious American visitor. It was not protocol, and utterly without precedent.

But the illustrious visitor was obviously enjoying it. Pushing his battered old hat back on his rumpled hair, he grinned photogenically through the open car window and shouted unintelligible Americanisms, which nevertheless delighted the crowd.

♦ ♦ ♦

That was the spontaneous, unrehearsed reaction of the common people of Baghdad to Willkie's visit. It was the first time in more than two decades that they had manifested any sentiment but polite indifference toward some visiting western celebrity.

Willkie was warmly acclaimed not only in Baghdad but elsewhere in the Middle East, in Syria, Palestine, Iran. It was not so much a personal tribute. Few Middle-Easterners knew anything about American home elections or even the Gallup Poll. They cheered Willkie as the symbol of America, and to them America meant hope and freedom.

This preference for America is the result of geography which placed America at a safe distance. Unlike Britain, Russia, and France, the United States did not aspire to spheres of influence in the Middle East. Even the less reputable efforts of bygone dollar diplomacy were directed elsewhere. Americans who visited the Middle East were not concessionaires and empire builders. They were, to a large extent, missionaries who built schools and hospitals, archeologists who dug up forgotten glories, and traveling millionaire philanthropists. Whatever their quirks and foibles, they were honest and disinterested and often set fine examples of self-sacrifice and devotion.

♦ ♦ ♦

In the unschooled thought of the ordinary Iraqi or Persian, America took nebulous shape as a land of slightly eccentric but great-hearted people. This was a marked contrast to the somewhat sharper close-up of those powers who, for more than a century, had jockeyed for position in the Middle East. Rightly or wrongly, the overwhelming majority of Arabs looked upon the French mandate in Syria and Lebanon and the British mandates in Palestine and Iraq, established after World War I, as a violation

SHIPMENT OF LEAD
Ingots for Russia Being Unloaded at a Persian Port

of the Allies' plighted word given in the heroic days of Colonel Lawrence.

In the succeeding decades, complete independence was often promised but never quite achieved. Legalistic changes whereby the mandate was terminated and replaced by a treaty of alliance with the erstwhile mandatory power, as in Iraq and Egypt, left the de jure if not the de facto supreme authority much where it was before.

This past record of disappointed expectations is at the root of Mideastern skepticism about Allied promises on postwar settlements. It has in the past furnished most of the material for Axis propaganda. But it does not fully account for the complete passive nonbelligerency of the Middle Eastern countries from the outset of the present war.

The chief anomaly in this respect has been Egypt, whose territory has served as base for the British Eighth Army and has been thrice invaded by the Axis forces. Last summer, when Egypt was in dire peril, with Rommel almost at the gates of Alexandria, half a million sleek, well-trained troops of the Egyptian Army kept peacefully to their barracks while a few heroic thousands of tired British troops stemmed the Nazi avalanche at Alamein. Correspondents in Cairo were forbidden to speak of a threat to Egypt by the censorship, as this would imply that Egypt was involved in the war.

Yet Egyptian Premier Mustafa el Nahas Pasha, who adhered to this nonbelligerency, was a close friend of Lord Lampson, the British Ambassador. And Nahas had long favored bringing Egypt into the war in return for certain political concessions. Egyptian public opinion rallied surprisingly to Britain in those dark days. Many who, in the past, had liked to twist the lion's tail rallied round when German occupation threatened.

Active participation of Egypt and its army in the war would have strengthened Egyptian nationalism and entitled Egypt to a seat and voice of its own at the peace conference.

Iraqi, Syrian, and Persian leaders have let it be known that they would prefer the rôle of active allies to their present ambiguous status as nonbelligerents. But this would involve treating these countries as sovereign states, admitting them on an equal footing to the family of the United Nations.

So long as they are treated as inferiors by some of the Allies, the peoples of the Middle East will remain skeptical as to Allied war aims. Their views on the subject are also profoundly influenced by events in India.

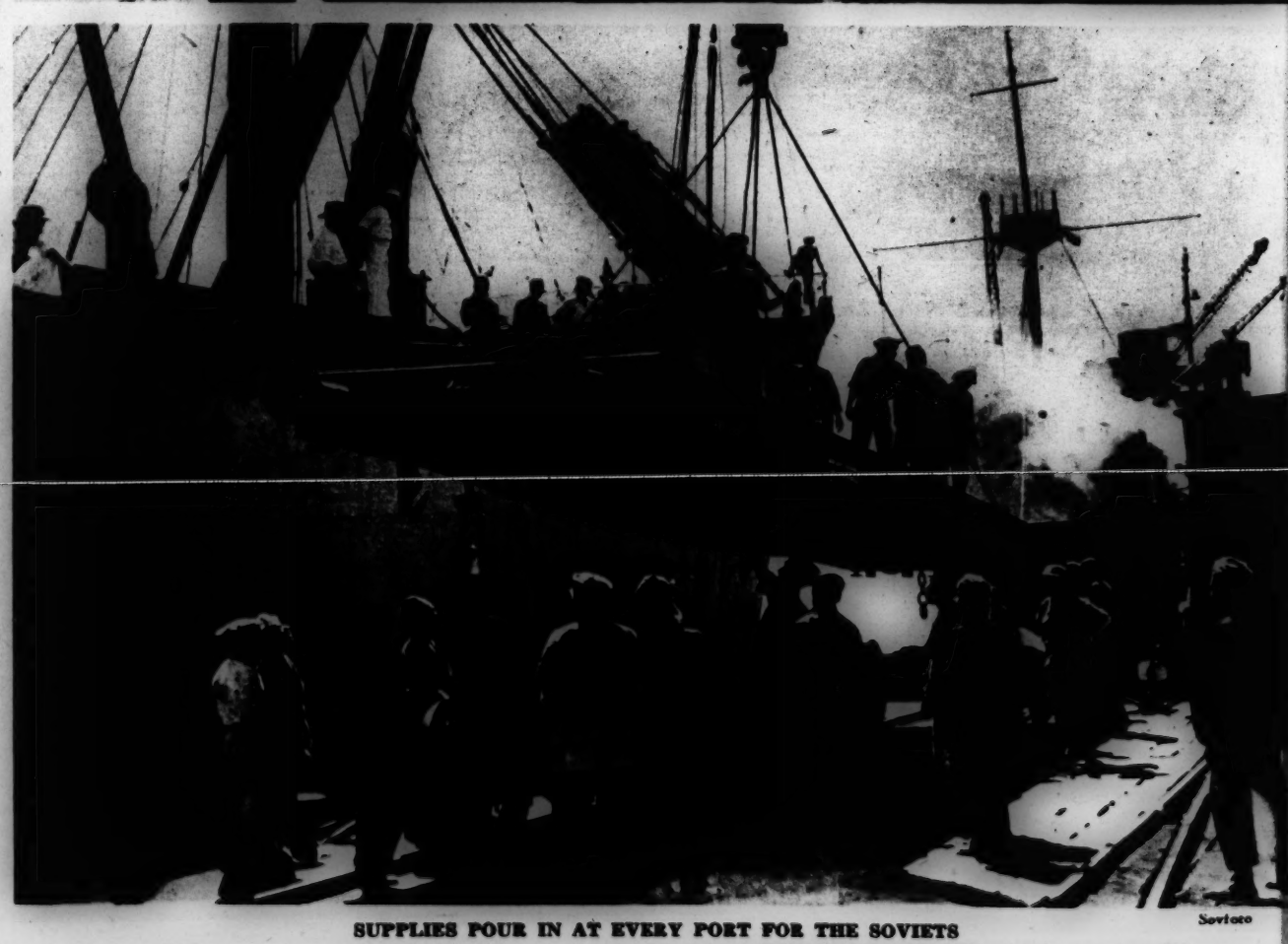
It would be unfair and undesirable to expect the British to get out of the Middle East altogether. So long as the Empire endures, its lifelines must necessarily run through Suez by sea and across Iraq by air. But what is needed is a vigorous, clear-cut program, more in line with the professed views of the United Nations. Fortunately, a growing body of opinion within the British Commonwealth is aware of this requirement and appears to be slowly forging ahead against the die-hard officials and diplomats of the "White Man's Burden" tradition.

An encouraging sign in this direction is Britain's generous willingness to move over and make room for America's participation in Middle-Eastern affairs.

It is in Persia that America's newborn Middle-Eastern policy is cutting its first teeth. The Persians, sandwiched between Russia and British India, have always been suspicious of their two powerful neighbors, both of whom have in the past encroached on Persian territory and even divided the whole country into respective spheres of influence. When the British marched into the country from the south, and the Russians from the north, in August, 1941, to put an end to Axis intrigue and secure the supply route from the Persian Gulf, all the old fears and misgivings naturally revived.

The British and Russians suggested the Americans take an increasing part in the military occupation of Persia. The move was warmly welcomed by the Persians, who saw in America a disinterested champion. The Persians, on their own initiative, asked for the assistance of American experts in various economic and government departments, and for many months now Americans have been reorganizing or aiding Persian health services, finances, police departments, food distribution and agriculture, the men chosen for the job being in every instance individuals of the highest integrity and competence. Their experience should prove invaluable for the reconstruction job that lies ahead in liberated Europe.

Both east and west of Suez the disillusioned and disinherited look to America for proof that the high-sounding principles of the Atlantic Charter are more than empty phrases. It is a tremendous trust for any nation to live up to. To fail in it would not only be to betray the principles and ideals that America stands for, but to let down the men and boys fighting in distant battlefields. From being the most liked and admired of nations, America would become the most hated. That is why, with the eyes of a hopeful world upon it, compromises with what is right, even for the sake of expediency, are dangerous. America cannot and must not fail its trust.



Soviet

SUPPLIES POUR IN AT EVERY PORT FOR THE SOVIETS
A War Flat, Designed to Carry Fifty Tons of Heavy Armaments, Arrives at Bandar Shahpor, While (Above) a Russian Sentry at a Caspian Port Guards a Crate of Spare Parts for Bombers Now in Service

The Man Who Worked Out Rationing

By Ralph Cessna

"FRANK BANE," once declared Gov. Harold E. Stassen, of Minnesota, "is the best administrator in the country."

That will tell you "what" Frank Bane is, but lots of people may still want to know "who" Frank Bane is.

It isn't enough just to say that he is Executive-Director of the Council of State Governments. That's a big enough job in itself. Yet that doesn't really identify him properly.

Then how's this? Frank Bane is the man who worked out your ration system!

We thought that would do it. But we should probably add, just for good measure, that he is also the man who worked out our civilian defense plan; and the man who had as much as anyone to do with our first social security program.

Frank Bane's work on rationing alone could very well rate him a place of some kind in the hall of fame. Leon Henderson, then OPA head, in a radio address in May last year, told something of this story.

"One Sunday afternoon shortly after Pearl Harbor," said Mr. Henderson, "we had an important meeting to decide how to go about rationing tires. As we saw the job, it would take about six months to set up the machinery. But tire rationing had to go into effect at once. There was one man at that meeting who was confident of our ability to do it. He was Frank Bane. Without hesitation he told us he would have a nation-wide system of local boards set up and ready to go to work by the time we were ready. Three weeks from that Sunday the whole system was set up and ready to operate."

Mr. Bane, always with capable help, of course, went on from there with automobiles, typewriters, sugar, coffee, shoes, and other foods. Not only the speed with which these very unfamiliar things have been made a part of our lives, but the surprising smoothness with which all this complex machinery moves, is a tribute to the ingenuity, tenacity, sincerity, and good humor of Frank Bane.

Ambitious? Mr. Bane is ambitious only to be doing something interesting and constructive. That is obvious to anyone who knows him. He is one of those persons that Louis Brownlow very likely had in thought when he suggested administrative help in Washington from persons "with a passion for anonymity."

Frank—you call him Frank whether you're a reporter or President of the United States—is a native of Smithfield, Va. And though he has been around so much that his accent is worn pretty thin, there's still enough of it left to spot his origin unmistakably below the Mason-Dixon line.

He received his A. B. from Randolph-Macon College, and then studied at Columbia. Education first attracted him and he served as principal of the High School in Nansemond County, Va., then as superintendent of schools there.

Then came a special interest in welfare, growing probably out of Frank's innate interest in people. He thenceforth served as Secretary of the Virginia State Board of Charities, Director of Public Welfare in Knoxville, Tenn.; Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Virginia, Virginia Commissioner of Public Welfare, member of the President's Emergency Commission for Employment, Director of the American Public Welfare Association, general consultant to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, public welfare consultant to the National Institute of Public Administration, consultant with the Brookings Institution, and Executive Director of the Federal Social Security Board.

That's quite a list, but some of those jobs overlapped, and Mr. Bane moved only when someone asked him to, and always upward, always to something which gave him, as he says, a new and better opportunity to help people.

Considering these past associations, it is perhaps odd that right now, when he is figuratively up to his neck in matters of Federal scope, he has no formal or official connection with Washington. As head of the Council of State Governments, his job is to resolve interstate problems and further interstate co-operation, and in turn to represent the states as a whole as a sort of liaison man between them and Washington.

National Defense Advisory Commission Photo by E. C. Purdy

FRANK BANE
Executive Director of the Council of State Governments

Actually he is consultant to most of the Federal war agencies, and literally commutes between Washington and Chicago, going down and back by plane about once a week. At times he has been "loaned" by the Council, as when the Advisory Commission on National Defense wanted a Director of the Division of State and Local Co-operation. It was in this position that he set up the civilian defense plan which the President sent to all governors and which was later universally adopted.

Mr. Bane says he likes big jobs and hard jobs. Asked what he would choose to do right now, other than what he is doing, he replied without hesitation: "I like to organize and operate new national programs, something that calls for clear, specific action, in a short time, and with a definite time limit."

His mention of the time limit is no empty gesture or challenge, for he works well under pressure. Perhaps the reason for that is that he combines an unbounded energy with an infinite patience, a composite quality that inspires those about him with a calm confidence and at the same time a burning desire to help.

Mr. Bane has the qualities of organization and leadership which make him one of the most sought-after men today in this field of public administration. It takes folks who have worked right at his elbow, however, to paint a clear picture of his character.

Capable and friendly Mary Lou Hoy, his secretary, eagerly and candidly declares: "Mr. Bane is the kind of man that is not only a lot of fun, but a rare privilege to work for. He is always gentlemanly, pleasant, and cheerful. He has a sparkling wit, and is one of the country's best story-tellers, I think, yet he gives sober attention to the job at hand. He is generous with his time—and I should know—to the little fellow as well as the big one. You'll notice how his office door here is never closed. He keeps his staff well informed of all phases of our work, he details jobs to others, then lets them go ahead without interference and with a feeling that he has confidence in them."

Hubert R. Gallagher, Mr. Bane's assistant, just as readily points out that "the boss" is one of those men who prove that "the bigger they are the easier they are to get along with."

"Mr. Bane handles things with a light touch," says Mr. Gallagher. "He doesn't demand anything. He just tells you what is needed, and you go off and do it, feeling it is a privilege."

And Mr. Gallagher adds a few more adjectives that in a small way tend to complete this picture of Frank Bane. "He's firm and business-like, but essentially kind and gentle. He never lets down on that geniality. I've never known him to be caught off guard. And he's the cleanest-minded person I know."

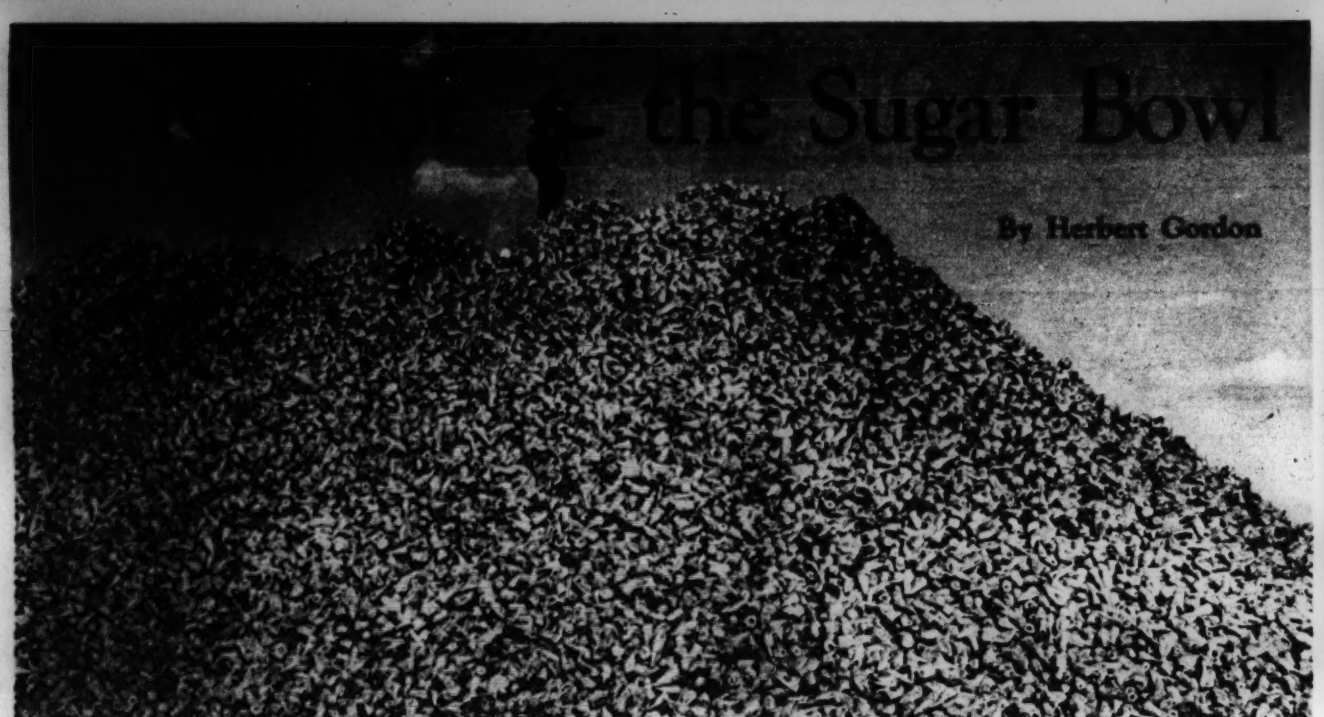
That tact which Mr. Bane's fellow-workers mention is frequently needed in overseeing meetings attended by governors and legislators and other public leaders from throughout the country, and of all political faiths.

I have seen Mr. Bane arise quietly from a corner of a convention hall—he rarely sits at the speakers' table—and skillfully,

(Continued on page 13)

the Sugar Bowl

By Herbert Gordon



TONS OF SUGAR BEETS IN A HUGE PILE WILL PROVIDE SUGAR FOR FOOD AND EXPLOSIVES

TWO SPECIES OF SUGAR BEET

FROM Ohio west to California, green sprouts of the broad-leaved sugar beet are poking through the soil on upwards of 100,000 farms to produce another vital sugar crop for the United States.

At no time in the history of the beet sugar industry in this nation has it assumed the importance it has during World War II when it has been called upon for a substantial volume of the crystalline sweet used in America.

Last year, approximately 30 per cent of the sugar consumed in this nation was produced by the native industry. This year, more than 25 per cent, or approximately 1,800,000 short tons, will come from America's backyard.

To realize what the sugar industry meant during the first year to America's participation in the second global conflict, listen to Fred G. Taylor, vice-president of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company:

"America's housewives can thank the sugar beet farmer for the fact that there was sugar in the bowl on the family table in 1942. Beet sugar supplemented other sugars, home-grown or imported cane, or replaced it entirely, in 36 states. In the West was where beet sugar was consigned exclusively to several states."

Back of the fact that you will have sugar, even though it be rationed, on your table tomorrow, that bakeries and industrial plants will have sugar, is a story of a little-understood industry—a story of sweat and work, fine crops and fine cash returns or dark depression years when a field of beets represented only a bare subsistence and no profit, and scientific, agricultural and mechanical research that has existed as long or longer than sugar beets have been commercially grown.

This can be said: The sugar industry is striving vigorously to successfully do the job allotted to it as its share in the war.

Two things are going to make it easier for the thousands of beet farmers in this country to accomplish their task: segmented seed and mechanization of the hand labor heretofore required to care for beets.

Between the two, the industry is facing a revolutionary period.

"The sugar beet industry," according to a recent quarterly publication of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, "is possibly entering one of the greatest agricultural revolutions in its entire history. After years of research and development, it is approaching an era of complete mechanization. . . . The advent of sheared (segmented or specially mechanically broken down seed into separate germs) seed will bring with it a distinct lessening of field labor. . . . As a timely companion to the seed, the long-time-dreamed-of mechanical harvesting is coming true. . . . It is distinctly in the picture that possibly within the next year or two one field worker will be doing the hand work formerly performed by two or three men."

It is not hard to visualize what this means to a weary beet grower, dusty in his denim overalls, as he hauls the last load of harvested beets to a dump after a season of hard work.

America's sugar industry began in France. In 1811, Napoleon, embroiled in war, appropriated 1,000,000 francs to bring a new agricultural venture to blockaded France—and the world. The industry thrived. Before Waterloo, there were 40 factories in France alone. But a year later, with France flooded by West Indies' sugar, one struggled to exist.

By 1836, the industry had returned to most of Europe on a financially possible, agriculturally beneficial scale. In that year, the Beet Sugar Society of Philadelphia sent one James Pedder to France to investigate this new crop of which it had heard considerable.

He returned with a glowing report, predicting that some day America would lead the world in production of sugar from the beets.

Nothing much was done until 1838, when the first crude little factory opened in this nation at Northampton, Mass. After one run, it closed its doors in 1839. The industry in the United States then, and for many years to come, was technologically unable to process the sugar on even a moderately successful scale from the beets.

It was not until 1879 that a factory, established seven years previously in Alvarado, Calif., by E. H. Dyer, operated what is generally felt to be the first successfully run in the United States. Between 1838 and 1879, 14 small sugar factories failed in Maine, Massachusetts, Delaware, Illinois, Wisconsin, Utah, and California.

Once Dyer was successful, growth of the industry was rapid. By 1900 there were 30 sugar factories operating, and by 1936 this number climbed to 99 from Ohio west to California.

But since the day in 1811 when the industry figuratively sprang into being, sugar beet farmers have worked a hard life. They have had compensations from a position advantageous in the agricultural field.

Methods of handling beets have advanced slowly compared with most other crops, while the factories have forged steadily ahead. Today, processing plants have reached a stage where refinements are the only improvements considered likely for a possible higher extraction of sugar from beets.

Thus it is that the revolution facing farmers is a welcome one.

A good beet farmer begins his year in the fall. On an average farm of 165 acres, possibly 25 acres will be devoted to the crop which demands the best of cultivation practice, including regular rotation. The beet field is fertilized, then plowed. Spring, and John Farmer is ready to plant. Jouncing along parallel furrows, he uses a mechanical seeder to plant seeds in a steady stream. Within approximately four weeks, shoots are "four leaves" high, and the thinning season is at hand.

And this is a busy, short season of peak labor needs wherever beets are grown. Every member of a farmer's family old enough to wield a hoe, school boys and girls, and tens of thousands of migrants flood the nation's fertile beet fields.

Thinning is comparable to the job that is done on an indoor box of tomato plants when they must be "thinned out" to give each stalk growing room.

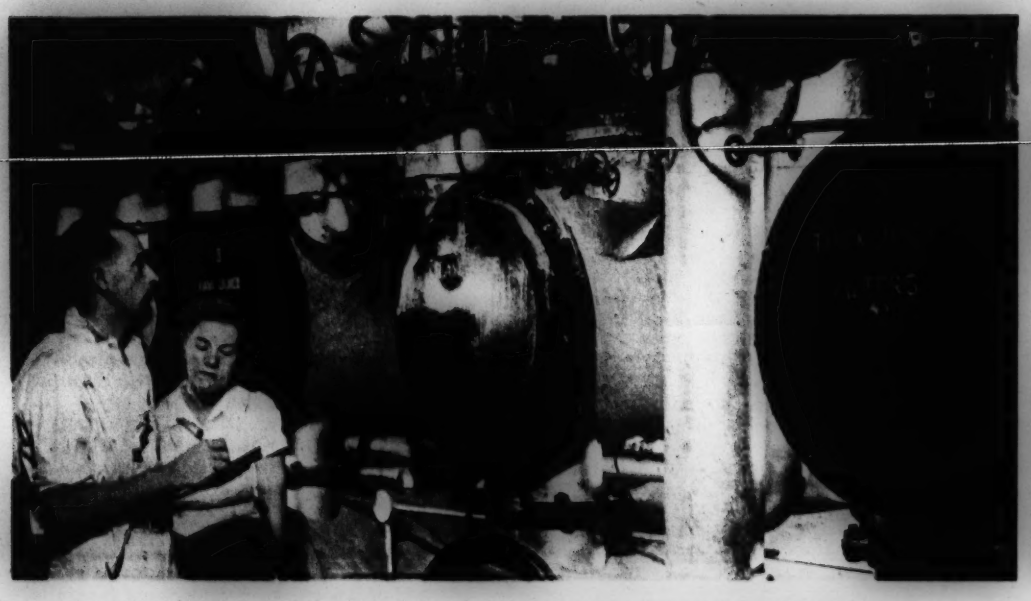
As the thinners, usually using short-handled hoes, stoop and walk down a field, they hack out all seedlings except a small bunch every six or ten inches. This is blocking. Then, reaching down, the thinner deftly removes from each clump all but one plant.

Within a week, the first hoeing begins. In the great beet lands of the West, irrigation is the next step. Frequent light irrigations keep beets supplied with an amazing amount of water. Each consumes approximately 15 gallons a year.

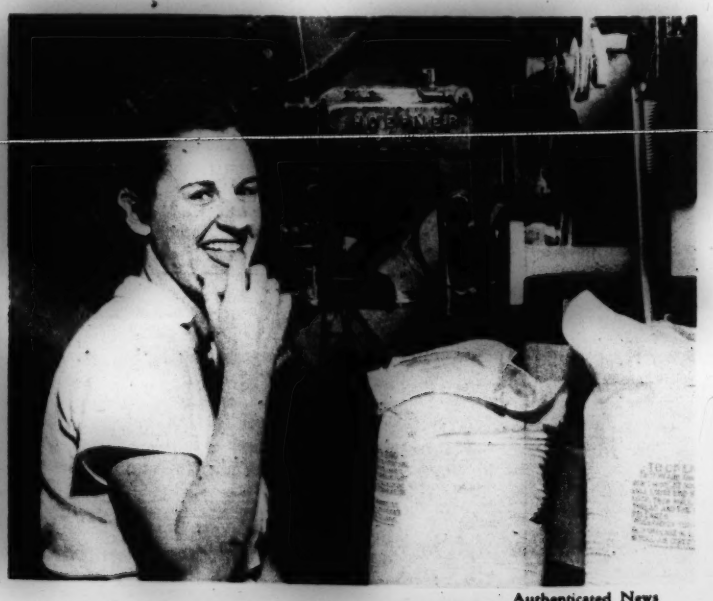
Beets grow swiftly. Week after week their leaves spread and the tops climb until, by fall, a beet field is a mass of higher solid green, the tops reaching 24 to 36 inches into the air.

Harvesting means more strenuous hand labor and requires a voluminous number of seasonal workers. Dug by machine, beets are half jerked from the ground. Behind follow husky workers. Swinging large knives with hooked ends, they snatch up the beets with the curved tip of the topping knife and whack off the greens, tossing them into one pile, the beets' large, creamy-white roots, like overgrown turnips, into windrows. Trucks or wagons, with one side down, bounce

(Continued on page 14)



COMPLEX EQUIPMENT IS USED TO EXTRACT SUGAR FROM BEETS



Authenticated News

TASTER SAMPLES THE FINISHED SUGAR

Would You Like a Dickens Digest?

By Walter W. Cunningham

I LIKE DICKENS. Moreover I like him as he is, and if I say this in a challenging sort of way, I do not say it with the intention of running counter to those who find his works verbose, given to horrors, or lacking at times a sustained plot. I merely go on record so that there will be no doubt of the position I take. Perhaps I belong to a milder generation.

All this is prompted by the Dickens Digest recently published by Whittlesey House, $3.75, which is remarkably well done. It is the mood of the day to digest everything. Compression is the watchword. It would seem as if the Golden Age of Literature were here, an age in which only the best of everything would find its way into print. Æ (George Russell) once complained that the forests out of which paper is made are rapidly being cut down, and that in a hundred years paper will be so costly that it cannot be used except for precious thoughts.

Is that the reason for digesting Dickens? Far from it. It is to make his works more attractive, to free him of so-called padding, reflections, and digressions, and to bring him more into tune with the times. Now this process has worked out quite well in the case of many modern authors, eliminating from their books phrases, irrelevant situations, and incidents that have little or no bearing upon the general plot.

But does it work out in the case of Dickens? Apparently the answer was in the affirmative where a test was made. Yet it must be remembered that you could cut the Pickwick Papers down to a single incident—the composition of Sam Weller's valentine—and you would still have something worth while. But you would miss a lot. You would lose chapter after chapter of humor and fun and diversion.

I read the Pickwick Papers when I was a boy. It matters little that my copy was borrowed from a public library. The fact is I almost tumbled off my seat when I came across the chapter describing the pursuit of Jingle when he eloped with Rachel Wardle.

The author of the Dickens Digest, Mary Louise Aswell, found the problem of condensing the Pickwick Papers quite different from that of compressing the other three books she selected. She found the plot almost entirely a series of episodes and, after sleepless nights, decided to omit the interpolated tales. These, she claims, most Pickwick devotees admit they skip. I presume this statement should be qualified to govern one's circle of acquaintances. Certainly one of my own friends used to recite with great verve the Bagman's Story, choosing that as one of the most interesting of the Pickwickian incidents.

It may be that the modern generation hungers for the abbreviated version. If they do, the Dickens Digest is admirably suited to them. The author has done a skillful job of whittling down novels which were written at such length that they usually found their way into small type. She brought to her task the training she had had as literary editor on outstanding publications, and with it a strong sympathy for the Dickens tradition. By her expert condensation, 1,500,000 words become 250,000, and virtually all the important scenes, characters, and plots have been retained.

Even the story of Mr. Mell in "David Copperfield," the story that usually stumps the experts. It is significant that the whole of this extremely dramatic episode should be included, when so many readers of the book fail to identify this lovable character. It is to the credit of the author of the digest that the story is left in full.

It is in no hypercritical spirit that one is inclined to say she has not been so happy in her compression of "Martin Chuzzlewit." In the touching scene where Mary and Martin are about to part, the gap is too great for the reader to bridge, without being conscious of an omission from the text. Perhaps this is inevitable, no matter though extreme care is taken in the trimming. This is a more serious omission, however, than the mere elimination of phrases. To those who venerate

"My other piece of advice, Copperfield," said Mr. Micawber, "is this: Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen, nineteen six, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds, ought and six, result misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered. . . ."

Dickens, and who regard his masterpieces as among the best works in the English language, virtually every phrase counts. They may tolerate extracts, but they find it difficult to accept condensations.

It may be that the opinions of the admirers of Dickens are colored and influenced by tradition. I started to read him when I was very young. This, I am told, is an advantage. He appeals to the exuberance of youth, and once you become attached to him, he is your friend for all time. And you will go back to him over and over again for refreshment when the works of modern authors bore you. Not all modern authors, true, but some.

I have a friend who used to read Pickwick every year with unfailing regularity. I am sure he would not willingly sacrifice a single word in that book. When I was in London he used to look up reverently at the hotel in Adelphi Terrace, where the Pickwick Club was disbanded, and he never missed an opportunity to have lunch at the George and Vulture, where Pickwick, tired after the day's activities, snuffed out the candle and went up to bed. The George and Vulture still stands, huddled in among lofty if drab buildings, a monument to a great character.

It may seem unimportant to retain in "David Copperfield" Dickens's detailed description of the home of Agnes Wickfield and her father in Canterbury, but there is nothing which grips the imagination more.

"At length we stopped before a very old house bulging out over the road: a house with long, low lattice windows bulging out still farther, and beams with carved heads on the ends bulging out, too, so that I fancied the whole house was leaning forward trying to see who was passing on the narrow pavement below."

One never forgets that house, and never fails to associate it with Dickens's genius. Here was something better than an actual building to environ the characters he invented. The impression struck so deep upon the inhabitants of Canterbury that they used to show you in brick and timber and stone the "authentic structure."

But it is not only details of this kind that are sacrificed in any condensation, however skillful, it is delectable bits of conversation which make the characters of Dickens so loved. Who would want to dispense with Mrs. Micawber's references to a husband she apparently held in such high esteem?

"I thought you were at Plymouth, ma'am," I said to Mrs. Micawber as he went out.

"My dear Master Copperfield," she replied, "we went to Plymouth."

"To be on the spot," I hinted.

"Just so," said Mrs. Micawber, "to be on the spot. But the truth is talent is not wanted at the Custom House. The local influence of my family was quite unavailing to obtain any employment in that department, for a man of Mr. Micawber's ability. He would only show the deficiency of the others. Apart from which," said Mrs. Micawber, "I will not disguise from you, my dear Master Copperfield, that when that branch of my family which is settled in Plymouth became aware that Mr. Macawber was accompanied by myself, and by little Wilkins and his sister, and by the twins, they did not receive him with that ardor which he might have expected, being so newly released from captivity. In fact," said Mrs. Micawber, lowering her voice—"this is between ourselves—our reception was cool."

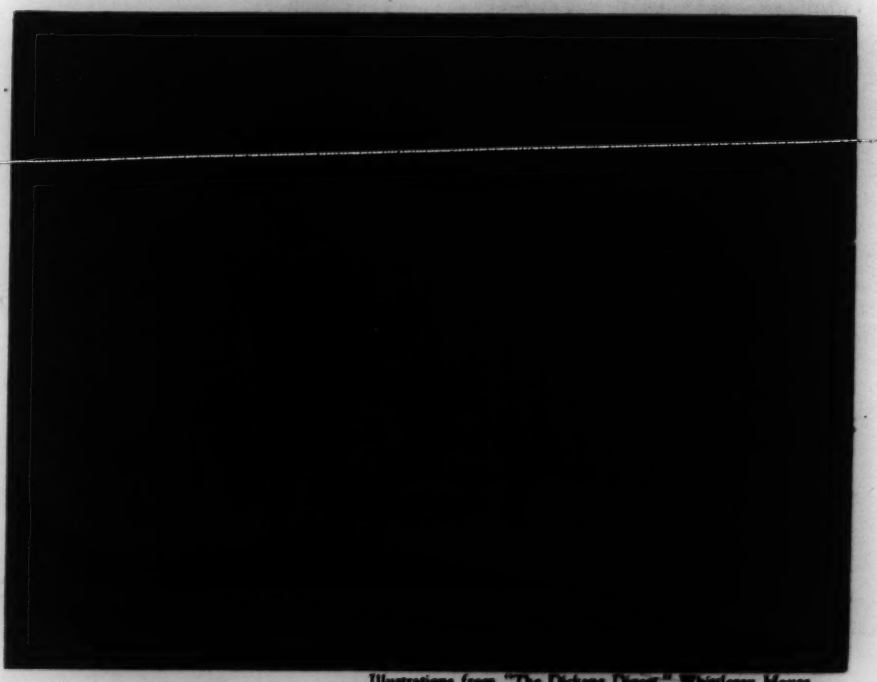
It is conversations such as these which build up characters that never fade from the memory. Is not the impression apt to be distorted or lost if the dialogue is reduced to, say, one fifth of its original length? The drama disappears. You may eliminate a passage like that, but if you do then you eliminate Mrs. Micawber at her best and relegate that estimable woman to a very minor place in the novel. With what result? Is a novel which depends so much upon description, upon the delineation of character and upon the expression of feelings not impaired? Surely these things should not be regarded as padding.

One might imagine the tragedy that would come in two or three generations if the masterpieces of English literature were severely compressed to meet what is believed to be the demands of the modern generation. A good novel sometimes depends in so small measure upon showing the varying attitudes of a girl's thought. Are her feelings not revealing? If they are, then the parting conversation of Martin and Mary in "Martin Chuzzlewit" should not be sacrificed.

A novel is a mirror of life—a cause of amusement and delight, and as a rule cannot be hurried by means of a clipped version, if the novel is a masterpiece. We must wait for the characters to reveal themselves like the course of an unmapped river. Dickens can be cut, Thackeray can be cut, Shakespeare can be cut. But if they are, will they ever mean the same thing to their readers? Dehydrated novels, like dehydrated foods, never taste quite the same as the original.

Dickens has made a niche for himself in the hearts of all men. Will the condensed versions take the place of the original? Will they stir in readers a desire to enjoy the story in full? Or will they have the opposite effect? It is true many novels can be compressed with profit. But it would be difficult to find anyone who is familiar with Dickens's works agree that versions of his novels abbreviated to one fifth of their original size would suffice.

I knew a man who got his knowledge of books from book reviews, but he missed the enjoyment of the books. And while there is no comparison between a book review and a condensation, there is a danger of much of the best of a masterpiece being lost in any attempt to reduce its compass.



Illustrations from "The Dickens Digest," Whittlesey House

TOM PINCH AND MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT DRIVE HOME

You Can't Keep an Inventor Down

By Captain Herbert B. Nichols

POSSIBLE LOCATION OF THE ISLAND "ATLANTIS"

A Sea-Going Philosopher Writes From Thore, Atlantis (via Nassau), That the Ancient Empire, Supposedly Submerged, Was Never a Continent, But a Group of Islands Which Have Not Changed Their Locations, Though They Did Change in Size, Shape, Names and Ownership

IT TAKES A CRANK to love a crank. I guess that's why I've always found time to chin with philosophers like old Sergeant Murphy, who put in 22 years in the Philippines and has his own ideas about Einstein's relativity, or the unappreciated office inventor and handy man who wants to make ration coupons out of rubber so they'll stretch farther.

There have been hours of illuminating chats with the world's foremost natural scientists, but the fellow I enjoy meeting most is the down-and-out inventor, the threadbare, self-respecting man with an idea that has fashioned the world in which he lives, as a very large tail wags a mighty small dog. In my crankspondence I have a prize collection of what I call "Wackiana Scientifica." There are letters from kings, members of scientific academies, boarders at state penitentiaries, even one from an inventor in Arizona, who wrote on the envelope, "Please C. O. D." Evidently no one ever told him Uncle Sam doesn't do business that way.

There was a time when I felt alone in this hobby of listening to anyone with an idea, but not any more. People are beginning to learn that a man may be labeled a crank one week, and the next he may be firmly established as a producer of bigger potatoes than his neighbors, a miner of gold from sea water, a manufacturer of silk undies from beaver board, or a transformer of atoms in molecules of coal to something like rubber for the Army to fight with.

Back in the days when he was trying to invent a device to transmit voice over wires, they called Alexander Graham Bell "Looney-Bell." New York bluecoats bundled an agent of his off to jail for trying to sell stock in a "telephone, obviously a word coined from the well-known telegram and intended to deceive a public already well informed of the impossibility of sending speech over wires." That was how a prominent Boston newspaper editorialized the event, commenting further that the "authorities should take such crooks in hand and administer good stiff jail sentences."

But you can't keep an inventor down if he's any good. Inventing or uncovering new ideas is something like collecting stamps, or bones, or tramping the hills on misery sticks as the Skiwegians do. Sometimes a chap makes a fortune on something extremely simple like a bottle cap, a golf tee, a necktie clip, bobbie pin, zippers, or shredded breakfast food. Sometimes he loses a fortune on perpetual motion, trying to make diamonds out of coal, or to hook up atomic force to run a factory. When he wins, he's a genius or "promising." When he loses, he's a crank.

In one of my first big interviews, I talked with Thomas Edison and was discussing in a rather uncomplimentary manner a letter I had just received from a chap who wanted to make a rocket trip to the moon. He had designs on cornering the Lunar real estate market and had visions of future week-end trips by rocket-trains with vacationers looking for accommodations. The famous inventor stopped me, saying, "I get a good many such letters from inventors and I try to answer most of them. You want to remember, a great many of our greatest inventors were called crazy sometime or other. An idea that may sound silly now might be worth half a million dollars a few years from now."

That was how I began my collection, and a few years later I learned another great scientist, Charles Steinmetz, never failed to answer his crank mail. His collection still exists, intact.

I wonder what Steinmetz would have answered, though, if someone wrote and asked him what he thought about the "material co-electron force-line rule of the cosmos." I was fairly sure I'd never seen anything about it in current books on physics, so I asked for more light. The next letter explained that it was "the ancient multiple double triangular cubo-octahedral ferropositive and negative (bisexed) crystallogenic Law of Life and the stellar universe."

Are you sure the earth is round? If not, watch out for Prof. John G. Abizaid of Boston. He may persuade you to join his followers in the belief that the earth is flat and motionless.

"If the earth were in motion," he says, "the wind pressure would all come from the same direction. Furthermore, if the earth were turning around and birds or airships flying the same direction, they would find themselves over the same place, always making no headway.

"Water rolls off an orange; therefore it would run off the earth if the earth were round. As long as the water is level and straight it proves the land can be nothing but flat. Also, if the earth is round and in motion, we would know it, for when it turns we would sometimes find our heads and feet and the world above us, as though a person were standing on a ceiling with his head downwards and his feet up." The details of Professor Abizaid's proof are written in Arabic.

What would you say to Robert J. McLaughlin of Brooklyn, N. Y., who describes the earth as a great hollow ball with the planets moving on orbits around the earth's axis, the sun being somewhere near the center. He bases his conclusion on a special interpretation of the known "variation of latitude," that is, the rotation of the North Pole about a circle some 60 feet in diameter each 14 months.

The crust of the earth, he says, is about 30 miles thick, with the direction of gravity reversed on the inner surface. The entrance is through the "bottomless pit," mentoned in the Bible, "a tunnel through the earth's crust having two entrances, but no bottom."

When I was a youngster there used to be one part of the sidewalk I cleaned after every snowstorm, that never required much work, because a steampipe crossed beneath. How nice it would be, I often thought, if steampipes could be used to keep all sidewalks clean, and driveways, too.

But Joseph A. Shires of Denver would go that one better. He has noticed that severe hot or cold weather seriously affects business and social life. Therefore, he has worked out a system for taking the dampness out of winter air and thus making it less severe. It makes it clearer, too, for smoke, dust, and carbonmonoxide gas are removed at the same time.

J. L. Mott, a sea-going philosopher who has been sailing under the Danish flag, writes me from Thore, Atlantis (via Nassau). I first contacted him in 1934, and when I didn't hear from him again for some time, I asked him if Atlantis was still east of Miami or had it taken another dive beneath the ocean.

"The ancient empire of Atlantis never took any dive," he answered. He wrote on Atlantean stationery and used triangular Atlantean stamps. "It was the cradle of mankind, very likely, but speaking of it as a continent is erroneous. It was never more than a group of islands which have not changed their locations though they did change in size, shape, names and ownership.

"During 1936, in the Pacific Ocean, we added a number of small islets to our former claims, and these small specks being remnants of Lemuria, another ancient empire, we have now formed our Empire of Atlantis and Lemuria (or Mu), under the Prince Regent of Atlantis."

The new founders of the rejuvenated ancient empire have adopted a blue flag with a golden sunset in the center as the national emblem. After the war, says

(Continued on page 12)

Brown Brothers and Staff Photos

ON THE DEEP BLUE ATLANTIC

Night Scene on a Calm Ocean and (Above) Detectives of the Deep Lower Away the Special Bottle and Thermometer Which Brings to the Surface Records and Materials From Which Are Deduced Amazing Facts

LIBERTAS, RECENTLY COMPLETED RESIDENCE OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA is struggling to achieve a personality. From its mixture of nationalities, reflected in English, French, German, and Netherlands names, may perhaps evolve a spirit of unity, not at present manifest, in the internal policy of the nation.

After a generation or less, this conglomeration of people, springing from many European countries, consider themselves South African; but against their desire to become absorbed as nationals of their adopted land, is a strong element of self-styled pure Afrikaans people. These continue to look upon the newer element as foreigners in spite of the fact that they themselves, in the first instance, spring from many different nationalities.

A number of South Africans are of French descent, representatives of the Huguenots, who found freedom of religion at the Cape after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. But they are completely merged in the British and Dutch, and during the Dutch domination their language was prohibited in schools, so that it has died out.

Similarly, the German element in the population of some sections has been amalgamated by intermarriage with the Dutch, although during the earlier days of the war, South African politics was not unrelieved from the difficulties caused by vocal if not powerful German sympathizers. It was in steering the South African Union through these difficulties that Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts brought his notable career to its present peak.

* * *

For he speaks not only as a good statesman but with the vigor and virility which only the old pioneers themselves can command. So much of the history of South Africa has been made with his hands—so much of South Africa's place among the nations has been hewn out of Smut's own idealism that state honors can no longer add to his acclaim. He is a Field Marshal now, but no one calls him so. He doesn't even use the title himself. He is still the General or, more familiarly to the South Africans, "The Oubaas."

His wife is in her way as much a leader of the people as her husband, and it is generally felt that the General and Mrs. Smuts have set a standard which is the very essence of the true spirit of South Africa.

The war has brought South Africa into a common cause and has allied it with many lands and strange races, and it will doubtless bring an even broader vision to its people.

Assistance to this wider view is already being supplied by the Rhodes Scholarship, Carnegie Institute grants, and other generous aids to research and education. Much, too, is being done by the diplomatic and consular services and big business concerns, which are sending young men and women abroad with opportunities to learn something of other peoples and countries. Each one of these young people who returns becomes a brick in building up better and finer ideals.

Far-sighted politicians and progressive citizens would like to see a wider open-door policy in regard to immigrants from other lands. They see a need for a bigger consuming public. The greater part of the population has a very limited purchasing power due to the low scale of wages paid to native races and their exclusion from the ranks of skilled workers. Race and color prejudices are so strong that the natives are a bottled-up force on one side and a potential danger on the other. Fear of competition blinds even the socialistic element to the injustice and folly of this state of affairs. Thus a potential and almost unlimited market is closed to South African commercial industries with the result that they are not fully developed.

* * *

There are, too, strict laws governing and limiting the influx of colored people from the densely populated old civilizations in the Middle and Far East. Even the few who are allowed into the land are restricted by many humiliating rules and regulations.

South Africa has only recently become travel minded. A great percentage of people still think in terms of the ox wagon and stage coach. The class which traveled in the old days, in spite of transport limitation, now travels more than ever, but many others are still content to set the limit of their travel ambition to the wall of Table Mountain and the Zambesi River for they are convinced that in their own land they are able to find all that is best and most beautiful in scenery, climate, flora and fauna as well as hospitality.

There is some excuse for this outlook. There is a fascination in the sharp outlines of a valid horizon on which for countless miles (60 are visible on a clear day) the kopjes stretch in undulating waves; there is a magnificence in the rugged mountains; the seashore with its mighty breakers is as fine if not finer than any other seashore in the world. There is humor, too, quite unexpected in so vast a land. Motorists say if you have a breakdown on the loneliest portion of the veld with no sign of human life as far as the eye can see, a pickaninny will appear as if from the earth or out of the blue and will stand unhelpfully gazing with interest upon your plight. They come from the small kaffir kraals hidden away in odd corners.

In the plentiful supply of fruits and vegetables and varied and rare flowers there are few countries to beat South Africa, but only of late years have these natural advantages been exploited to an important degree. Even now these lines of exploitation are more often abused for the profit of a limited class than for the benefit of the people.

Culture in South Africa progresses on spasmodic and localized lines. In some cities there is a strong flavor of artistic ambition. State and public libraries are good and there are one or two memorial libraries. The few art galleries are fairly representative of classic and modern art.

Music is universally loved and the people are much addicted to examination tests on these lines. Amateur dramatic art flourishes and there is a strong movement to establish a national theatre. In all these arts, however, the great distance from the founts of classic inspiration and education by great masters of their art is a delaying factor in the progress of culture. South Africa has produced few outstanding artists, musicians or writers, in spite of its romantic and tempestuous history.

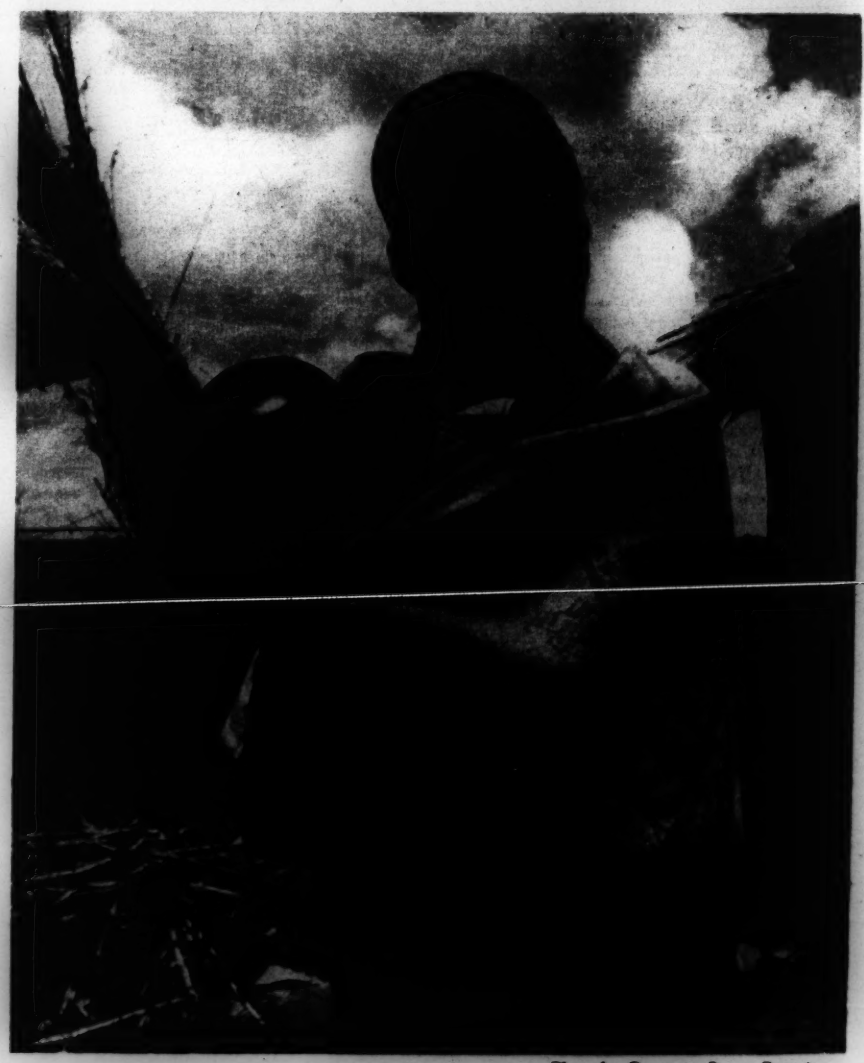


Photo by Constance Stuart, Pretoria

NATIVE MOTHER, HER CHILD CRADLED ON HER BACK, GAZES ACROSS THE LIMITLESS VELD

America's Cupboards Will Not Be

By Ethel M. Eaton

A. W. V. S. Emergency Canning Kitchen

SEASONAL FRUITS ARE PREPARED FOR CONSERVE WHICH REQUIRES LITTLE SUGAR

Wide World Photo

LESSON IN PRESSURE COOKER USE

JELLY FOR SCHOOL LUNCHES

SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGNS of any kind are always carefully planned in advance. Right now an army of American housewives is busily planning one of the most important campaigns of the year—the preservation of food. Last year was a big canning year—probably the biggest since World War I—but this season must see an even greater amount of food packed into jars and stored away on pantry and cellar shelves. And in the home canner's mind will be an ever-recurring thought: "I am helping to win the war right here in my own kitchen." The click of the cap as each full jar of meat, fruit, or vegetable is sealed, represents one more blow for victory struck on the home front.

Quite without precedent, the preliminary planning of this all-important campaign started in late winter when shopkeepers began to display glass jars and rubber rings—many weeks in advance of the opening gun! Usually these canning necessities make their leisurely appearance some time in May or June, to catch the early peas and asparagus. But this year the far-sighted shopkeeper has jolted the housekeeper into taking account of stock while winter winds were howling and the garden only a bright dream on paper. While there probably will be no shortage of either jars or rings, with the new plastic form of the latter coming on the market, it will save precious time later to have all equipment in readiness before the rush begins. Small items, too, should be checked at this time—scales, strainer, ladle, paring knives, etc.

Last season found many women putting food into jars for the first time; and in many places centers were established where instruction and demonstrations were given by experts from farm bureau or state college. In some instances the project went even farther, and women were invited to bring their jars, fruit, and vegetables and did the work then and there under reliable supervision. Most of these women can safely go on their own this season; but there will be a whole flock of new pupils in every community. In many sections the State Extension Service, sponsored by the state college, will send an instructor to any center where there is sufficient interest to make it worth while. There were profitable projects reported in many places last year; and several of these are worth detailed description for the possible inspiration of other communities. Perhaps one of the most worth while was that started by Mrs. Newell F. Jayne of Devil's Tower, Wyoming, and reported by Lila Mae Hofmann.

Said Mrs. Jayne, "I was early impressed with the need for home canning as a contribution to our country and to my family. However, it is impossible to have a garden near our residence, and I did not own a pressure cooker. The idea of canning on shares came to my rescue, and I presented the plan at my next homemakers' club meeting." The idea, the report goes on to say, caught on at once, and pressure cookers were loaned by two women. All of the farm women surrounding the community offered their vegetables, fruits, and meats to be used on the share plan.

"It was not long before I, with the help of a friend," Mrs. Jayne continues, "had canned 135 quarts of vegetables in my own kitchen. If the vegetables were delivered to us, we gave the grower half; if we went to the garden and picked the vegetables, we gave the grower one third."

When Mrs. Jayne completed her program, she had canned 535 quarts of vegetables and 65 quarts of fruits and chickens. Out of this total, she kept about 250 quarts for her own use.

"The only cost to me was my labor and half of the trips to the garden to get the vegetables that we picked," she proudly says, "and women questioning the economics of this project fail to consider the cost of time in raising a garden."

The ten active members of Mrs. Jayne's homemakers' club canned approximately 2,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables from all sources, after the suggestion was made. In addition, many women canned meats.

An inspiring community venture was the Community Canning Kitchen operated in a church in Baldwin, New York. "Pressure cookers were scarce," says Dorothy H. Jenkins, who reported this project. "So the community kitchen, equipped with two of them, was a busy place from the peak of the strawberry crop in June to the last pears in October. The real story of the Baldwin canning kitchen occurred during September and October. During those two months, five or six women put in 25 canning days, producing more than 1,000 cans of vegetables, fruits, and meats. Ten per cent of the canned goods was divided among the workers; and the remainder was stored for two years against a war disaster in the community. Other towns have brought Nassau County's total of canned goods for emergency use only to 100,000 cans.

"These Baldwin women, asked to do the emergency canning, showed a true community spirit. They not only gave time and experience, but even bought a large proportion of the fresh produce out of their own purses. These housewives were thrifty shoppers, buying at the peak of market abundance and in large quantities. Some vegetables and fruits were donated late in the season. When cans began to run short, an advertisement in the local paper brought in a varied assortment of empty jars and glasses.

"Many canning novices are surprised to learn that chicken, meat, and fish may be canned as successfully as fruits and vegetables."

In a little Maine town all women interested were invited to gather at the Grange Hall one day each week throughout the canning season, and bring their own fruit, vegetables, jars, etc. Those who owned pressure cookers brought those also. A home economics expert was on hand to give instruction and oversee the work. Here the barter element entered, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mrs. Brown, for instance, had more plums than she could use, so she traded with Mrs. Black, who had none, for broccoli. At the end of the season each member of the group had a much wider variety of canned food than would have been possible had she worked alone in her own kitchen; and she had, also, the benefit of instruction in the most up-to-date and time-saving methods.

At our farm we start the canning season early, with rhubarb usually. This may be canned very easily and successfully by the cold-water method. Use young, tender stalks only, cut into small pieces. Pack into sterilized fruit jars, fill with cold water, and allow to stand for ten minutes. Drain and fill to overflowing with fresh, cold water, adjust sterilized rubber and lid and screw down tightly. We can gooseberries in the same manner. Another time-saving trick which we have learned seems worth passing along. It is the way we make tomato juice. We can all of our tomatoes whole by the boiling-water bath method (if you have a pressure cooker, use it for tomatoes), processing for 25 minutes. Then when we want tomato juice, we press this whole fruit through a sturdy strainer immediately before serving. We consider the flavor much superior to juice made by the regular method, which takes more time.

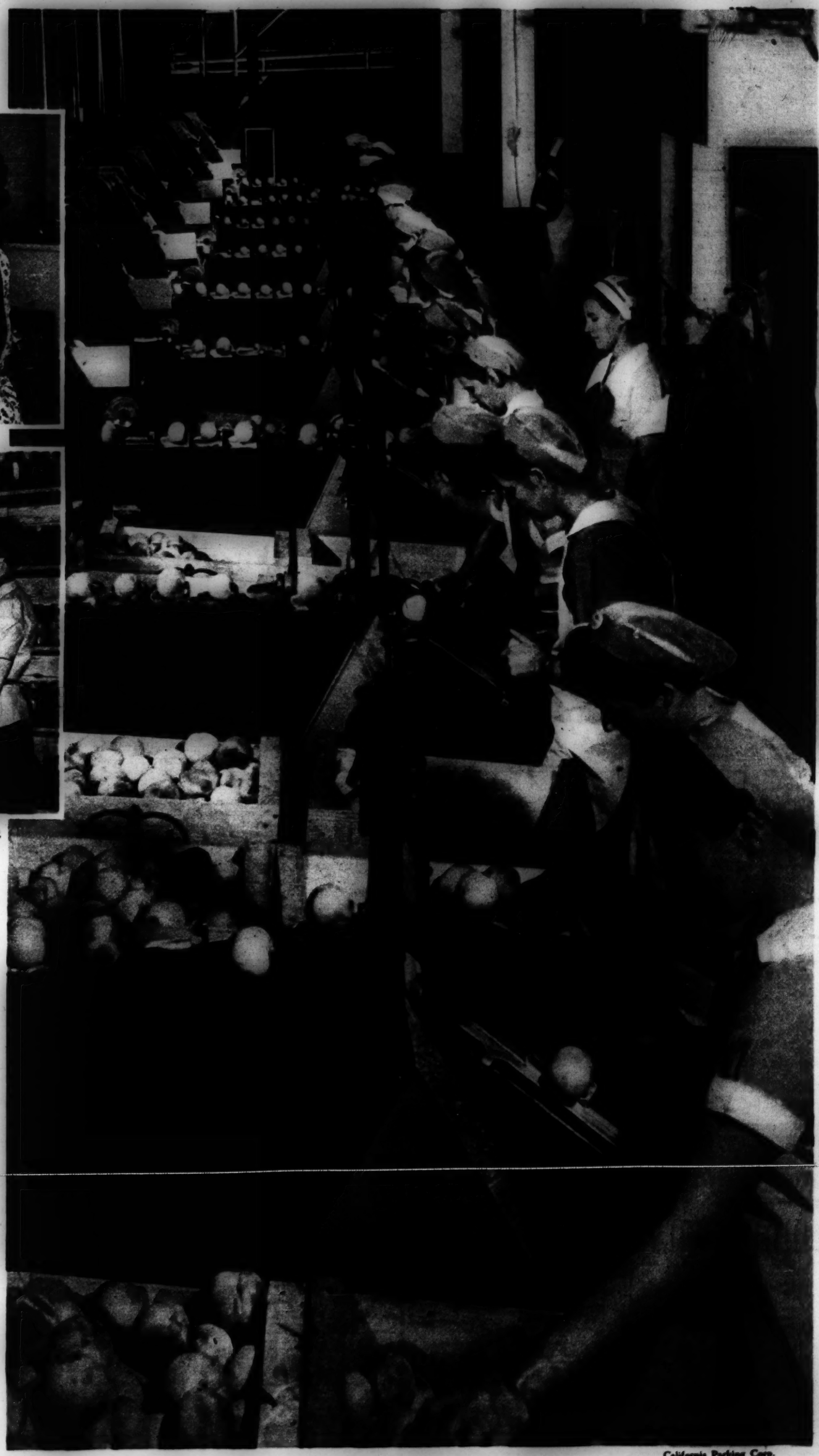
A point which will bear repeating is that practically all fruit may be canned with little or no sugar; so don't let the sugar shortage deter you from canning any fruit that might otherwise go to waste. Also, you can use honey in place of sugar or equal parts of honey and sugar in preparing a syrup.

While there is prevalent an idea that meats cannot be successfully canned ex-

Be Bare

ROAST BEEF IN ITS OWN JUICES

FRUIT OF THE SUMMER'S LABOR



FOR LARGE-SCALE COMMERCIAL CANNING
California's Luscious Golden Peaches Are Cut in Half and Pitted in Automatic Machines

California Packing Corp.

cept by the pressure-cooker method, many farm women of our acquaintance have been canning all kinds of meat for years without benefit of pressure cooker and claim that they have never lost a can. In our own kitchen we have canned chicken most successfully by the boiling-water bath method. The chickens were washed, cut into pieces and cooked in salted water to cover until just tender—no more. The meat was then removed from the bones and packed into sterilized jars, along with the gravy. These were partly sealed and processed in a hot-water bath for 30 minutes. Be sure that the water is kept actively boiling and at least two inches over the jars during the entire processing period. Remove and finish sealing in the usual way. Keep at room temperature until quite cold. Chicken so canned kept perfectly, we found.

Whatever the method used for canning any kind of food, cans should always be tested for possible leakage. Invert as soon as sealing is completed. If leakage occurs, remove contents, place in another jar and reprocess. Jars should remain inverted until cold, then stored in a cool, dark, dry place or wrapped in newspapers.

While, strictly speaking, they may not come under the head of canning, mention of two very old methods of preserving food may not be amiss here—laying down and salting away. Cucumbers, for instance, may be salted away, with or without dill, for perfect pickles later. (Freshen as you use them.) Cabbage may be treated the same way—layer of shredded cabbage, layer of salt—and you will have crisp, healthful kraut for winter use. If you can come by sufficient sugar, lay down stoned peaches or plums, layer for layer, and you have most delectable preserves.

Whatever method or methods you use, make very sure of one thing—that your storage shelves are filled to overflowing. At least 125 jars per person is the number set by the Government.

Among the New Books

A Jew Appeals to Anglo-Saxons

The Jewish Struggle, by Jeremiah Ben Jacob. London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.

AT A TIME like the present, when the conscience of the world is stirred to its depths by the deliberate extermination of a defenseless people, huddled into the ghettoes of Eastern Europe, it is helpful to read a book of this type, in which the Jewish question is treated from the standpoint of a deeply patriotic Jew, who follows the history of his wandering kinsfolk down the ages and across the paths of the various world conquerors.

The Jewish people, which has withstood the Roman Catholic persecution of the Middle Ages and the pogroms of Eastern Europe, has emerged successfully from mass migration to the United States and the British Dominions, and started a planned agricultural colonization of Palestine, now stands before the greatest catastrophe of all, the Hitler persecution.

The Anglo-Saxon countries, after having responded magnificently in the past to the call of a distressed people, have felt obligated since the last war to limit drastically further Jewish immigration into their lands and into Palestine, and the Jews are now left battering on closed doors, exposed to a flame of hatred in all countries open to German influence, and even in friendly countries where the subtly pernicious German propaganda has awakened dormant racial prejudice.

* * *

The author believes in the return of the ancient homeland to the Jews as the only solution to their homelessness and suffering. He shows how the 8,000,000 Jews now under Hitler's heel—or, more correctly stated, as many of the victims as still survive—will have to be found new homes outside Europe, since neither Poland nor a normalized Germany can support any large group of dispossessed people.

Poland, in particular, was appealing to the League of Nations before this war for help in planning an orderly evacuation of its poorest Jews to Palestine and elsewhere, and thousands of East Galician Jews were enabled to start a new existence in that country. The author dismisses the idea of Jewish large-scale colonization in the British colonies or in Madagascar as certain to fail because it lacks the intensely religious age-old appeal of the return to Jerusalem.

It was no accident that the Jews should have received their Palestinian Charter from the hands of an English statesman, Lord Balfour, but a logical development from the common Biblical heritage of both Jews and Anglo-Saxons.

This book constitutes an appeal from a Jew, proud of his ancient race and of its contribution to the progress of religion, to the Anglo-Saxon peoples to see that the Jewish question, which has been like a shadow across the face of the civilized world, is dealt with in such a way as to release for the benefit of humanity the creative ability of his race. The author believes that the meeting between the Anglo-Saxon and the Jew has been "the best thing that has happened to the Jews in all their long, sad history."

* * *

The present leaders of the Anglo-Saxon peoples are well known for their sympathetic understanding of the sufferings of the Jews. It is no secret that thousands of Jews regard the President of the United States, whom they look upon as the world leader, as their strongest hope for settlement of the Jewish problem.

It is interesting to read that John Adams, the second President of the United States, wrote: "I really wish the Jews again in Judea, an independent nation, for, as I believe, the most enlightened men of it have participated in the amelioration of the philosophy of the age. Once restored to an independent government, and no longer persecuted, they would soon wear away some of the asperities and peculiarities of their character."

One cannot conclude a review of this intensely moving book without a quotation, chosen by the author from Baruch, to reveal the vision of true peace which has run through Jewish literature and revelation from ancient days. It offers a glimpse of that ideal of international understanding toward which all nations are striving today, even during the confusions of war.

"And judgments and accusations and contention and vengeance and blood and passions and envy and hatred and whatsoever things are like these shall go away into condemnation when they have been removed. For these are the things that have filled the world with evil, and on account of these things the life of a man has been greatly disturbed."

ROBERT POWELL

Humanism and Religion

Science and Criticism: The Humanistic Tradition in Contemporary Thought, by Herbert J. Muller. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.75.

PROFESSOR MULLER undertakes in "Science and Criticism" to cover an immense field, and in so doing he leaves the reader somewhat out of breath. He presents an evaluation and criticism of Physics and Semantics, Physiology and Behaviorism, Psychoanalysis and Gestalt Psychology, Sociology and Anthropology, in quick succession. His broad knowledge of the books of numerous authorities dealing with these and other subjects is evident.

Naturally, one asks what unifying urge or integrating principle inspired Dr. Muller to prepare this remarkably comprehensive study, and the answer is to be found in the subtitle of the volume, "The Humanistic Tradition in Contemporary Thought." In pursuing his study from this basis of Humanism, the author applies his talents as a literary critic, which have been exemplified in his career as Associate Professor of English at Purdue University.

"Criticism," he argues, is "organized reflection," as adventurous as it is basically evaluative; while his "main intention" in the volume under consideration is that of "relating scientific and literary meanings and bringing them back to the public world."

In a section devoted to a study of modern science in general, Dr. Muller sees in it the exemplification of the "humanistic ideal" which he upholds, and which is underlined by his affirmation that "to give a new twist to the old religious argument, law indeed implies a Lawgiver—who is Man."

* * *

It is interesting to note, by the way, that the author finds himself unable to subscribe to the conclusion reached by "Eddington, Jeans, and others" to the effect that the world "must really be the stuff of our own consciousness"—a conclusion which he considers too idealistic, and not sufficiently in accord with the pragmatism which he feels to be of the very essence of science.

In his discussion of biology, Professor Muller argues that it "is the logical place to begin any study of value," and that it "refutes the doctrine of infinite perfectibility"—positions logical enough if one views man from a purely physical standpoint. Turning to a discussion of psychoanalysis, the author justly observes that "in creating the illusion of going very deep, it has plainly led to much shallowness," while his cogent criticism of the Freudian hypotheses has much to commend it.

* * *

Since the limits of this review do not permit an incursion into what Dr. Muller frankly describes as "the wilderness of sociological theory," we turn to the final main section of the book, in which scientific humanism is praised as making "full use of the most effective technique yet devised to master the environment." William James is commended as primarily a humanist, rather than as a philosopher; while the author finds another protagonist of his humanistic position in the person of John Dewey, who "supplies the logical rigor that James lacked, and works out a complete, systematic philosophy."

Towards the close of the volume, the relation of scientific humanism to religion is discussed, and the author contends that while "the religious experience itself is primary," it existed prior to a recognition of God, and that "it would at least seem reasonable to explore the possibilities of getting along without God"—a statement with which many of his readers will naturally take issue.

The book as a whole provides evidence of a wide range of knowledge, often not a little bewildering in its ramifications, and in its pages the statements and implications of humanism are well set forth, whether or not the reader is prepared to accept them.

T. L. L.

The World of Poetry

THIS WEEK'S most interesting arrival is a thin, paper-bound sheaf of poems translated into English from the Swedish, under the title, "Charcoal-Burner's Ballad and Other Poems" (New York: The Fine Editions Press). The author, Dan Andersson, was a young charcoal burner, whose early passing would appear to have cut short a promising literary career.

Judging by the few poems which Caroline Schleef has translated for us, he had already made a sturdy contribution. Largely self-taught, he used to write stories and poems in the odd hours between tending his charcoal kilns. The life and scenery about which he has written are those of the forest. In the tragic narrative, "Starlight," he has described the period of the spring thaws as:

> Days when the crust gave way in the woods and ice-billows surged in the lake,
> when century-old spruce came crashing down under a dripping snow's weight,
> nights when snow-slush turned into stone under light of a white, moving moon,
> days when the sun pierced hole upon hole in the gritty ice of the tarn.
> Nights in a horse blanket's raggy warmth, a charcoal dust dyed black,
> when she dragged me along in a pelting storm in the bed of a charcoal rack.

An acceptable volume of translated poetry from the German is "Poems," by Rainer Maria Rilke (New York: Columbia University Press, $3). The translator, Jessie Lemont, first met Rilke in 1908, when he was secretary to Rodin, in Paris. In 1918 she published the first volume of translations to appear in America. She became well acquainted with him and his work during 15 years of study. Her effort, says Henry W. Wells in his foreword, has been "to present the full versatility of Rilke as an artist." She appears to have preserved the mood, character, and general shape of the lyrics. The Nordic terseness and strength is interspersed here and there with a lushness which savors of the Persian, as in:

> His smile was luminously kind
> Like glint of ivory enshrined,
> Like a home longing undivined,
> Like Christmas snows where dark ways wind,
> Like sea-pearls about turquoise twined,
> Like moonlight silver when combined
> With a loved book's rare gold.

Under the somewhat misleading title of "Chief Modern Poets of England and America," Gerald DeWitt Sanders and John Herbert Nelson offer an anthology of the twentieth century (New York: Macmillan. $4.50). The only poet included not of this century is Gerard Manley Hopkins (1844-1889), added, it is explained, "because of the exigency of late publication and his contemporary influence"—of which influence we are not thoroughly convinced.

Always there will be questions about who should or should not be included in an anthology. The editors seem to have done fairly well by the English poets; but why, we must ask, in a collection representing the century's "chief" poets of America, have they omitted Stephen Vincent Benét, William Rose Benét, Robert Nathan, Joseph Auslander, Audrey Wurdemann, Jean Starr Untermeyer, Ridgely Torrance, Lew Sarett, and a few others we might mention?

The volume is heavy enough. We should not wish to add to its pages, and on the whole we approve of the names included. Perhaps using fewer examples would have furnished the space necessary to present also selections the additions of which would have made the title more justifiable.

Harold Vinal, editor of one of the most trustworthy poetry magazines of today, "Voices," announces that a special spring issue of his magazine has been guest-edited by the Canadian poet, Ralph Gustafson, and is devoted to the work of 21 Canadian poets.

PEARL STRACHAN

Additions to the Modern Library include "The Poems, Prose, and Plays of Pushkin" (a Giant); Mrs. Wharton's "The Age of Innocence," and Daphne du Maurier's "Rebecca."

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Prophet of Democracy

Masaryk in England, by R. W. Seton-Watson. London: Cambridge University Press. 7s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $2.75.

PROFESSOR SETON-WATSON'S book on his relations with Thomas Garrigue Masaryk during the First World War makes interesting and profitable reading. The reader will soon realize that it is not so much an account of Masaryk's life and experiences in England as a record of the correspondence and memoranda which passed between the future President of Czechoslovakia and the author between September, 1914, and 1919.

During these years Professor Masaryk spent his time in Switzerland, England, Russia, and the United States, planning the independence of his own people both by convincing the Allies of the justice and necessity of the Czechoslovakia cause and by organizing the army of Czechoslovak Legionnaires which was to play such an important rôle in later years.

Those readers who desire a full-length description of Masaryk's activities during the last World War will turn to his book, "The Making of a State," but others will find valuable help in the introductory chapter in this work. Here are to be found a description of the outstanding incidents of a career probably without parallel in modern Europe. The son of a coachman on an Imperial Hapsburg estate, he played a decisive part in the disintegration of a great Empire, restored his country's independence after a lapse of 300 years, and presided over its further development for 17 eventful years.

* * *

Masaryk himself was a Slovak, but he combined in his own person the sentiments and outlook of both Czechs and Slovaks, and from the beginning insisted upon parity between them.

The exchange of letters here published gives an insight into the manner in which Masaryk, Mr. Wickham Steed, Prof. Ernest Denis, Dr. (now President) Edouard Beneš and Professor Seton-Watson each made his separate but important contribution to the Czechoslovak cause. The accompanying Memoranda, written at various intervals, leave no doubt as to Masaryk's grasp of the many political and military problems then confronting the Allies. He made suggestions which are almost as apt today as at the time when they were written.

"After our armies have won the war," Masaryk wrote on May 3, 1916 (two and a half years before the end of the war), "our statesmen will have to win the peace and their task will indeed be difficult unless public opinion is alert, organized and eager to support them in a clearly defined and enlightened policy."

In his "Independent Bohemia," a confidential memorandum of April, 1915, Masaryk emphasized that "the regeneration of Europe will be attained not only by foreign policy, it must be chiefly attained by the active furtherance of liberty and progress in the inner life of the European nations. For this task, the Allies can fully rely on the Bohemian nation."

* * *

His inaugural lecture as professor in the School of Slavonic Studies, University of London, in October of the same year, dealt with "The Problem of Small Nations in the European Crises." Toward the end of it we find an idea which in the period between the two World Wars was to be emphasized more and more. "It is a matter of course that there are different degrees and forms of independence. Sovereignty is relative, for the economic and cultural interdependency of all nations is growing."

And, finally, his memorandum on the military situation circulated in London in April, 1916, and bearing the title, "At the Eleventh Hour," concludes with a paragraph which may well be pondered today. "The program of the Allies cannot be a mere plan to crush Germany. . . . It must be a plan of defense, a plan for promoting the moral and political progress of Europe and humanity. It is a plan to force Germany to be human, to accept and to comprehend the humanitarian program of the best German thinkers."

This was the opinion of a man fighting for his country's freedom, and in its darkest hour. It was the same man who wrote, at the height of his career, "Jesus, not Caesar, is the meaning of history."

Professor Seton-Watson's brief and unvarnished chronicle of Masaryk's years in exile is both a record of the past and a pledge for the future.

J. E. WILLIAMS

A Latin American Speaks

A Latin American Speaks, by Luis Quintanilla. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

DR. LUIS QUINTANILLA, erstwhile Minister of Mexico to the United States and now in Russia as his country's envoy, has made a major contribution to the self-discovery of the Americas in "A Latin American Speaks."

Like a strong wind from the mountains, Dr. Quintanilla's words blow away misconceptions on nearly every page. The English style is terse and yet colorful. At times it is epigrammatic. The point of view is that of an aristocrat who is wide awake to the social forces of these times, and sympathetic toward the masses in their liberating upheavals.

* * *

Throughout, Dr. Quintanilla writes with urbane realism. His criticisms are kindly rather than caustic, but are none the less penetrating.

America, for Dr. Quintanilla, means the hemisphere. What America signifies in moral and spiritual terms occupies much of his attention. He marshals telling quotations from American leaders, making no artificial distinction between a Lincoln and a Sarmiento. For him, both are Americans, because they stand for enduring values of human freedom.

In two chapters on living standards of the United States and of Latin America, the book throws a searchlight on underlying economic forces. Dr. Quintanilla deplores the poverty of the masses in Latin America, but finds an uncomfortable degree of similar conditions in North America. Defining democracy as requiring "at least a fair, if not perfect, distribution of wealth and income," he says this "certainly cannot be seen in the United States."

* * *

Of North Americans he writes that his many years among them convince him that "few people in the world are blinder to their own shortcomings than the average happy-go-lucky citizens of the United States."

Latin Americans, on the contrary, "have a tendency to exaggerate" their own shortcomings. Pessimism and discouragement frequently result.

For America as a whole, Dr. Quintanilla counsels a realistic facing of wrongs, examining them "patiently and methodically, but relentlessly, until we find a remedy."

This point of view offers a meeting ground hitherto not sufficiently present in Inter-American affairs. Latin Americans tend to be hypersensitive to criticisms, even when it is constructive and friendly. North Americans tend to assume a superiority not always sustained by the facts, particularly in social consciousness and in culture.

A Latin American has spoken, and voices to match his in realism should rise all over the hemisphere.

R. H. S.

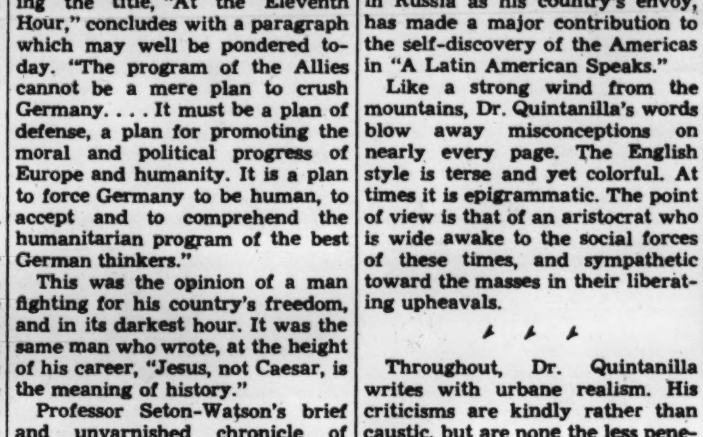
The Book Window

The Yale Review Anthology, edited with an introduction by Wilbur Cross and Helen MacAfee (Yale University Press, $2.75), assembles essays, stories, and articles on public affairs that carry an irresistible illusion of "great American literature." Cardozo, Huxley, and Woolf are among the names that give luster; and with lesser names catching shine, the whole compilation glows as a triumph of "good writing." Editorial policy never reached a higher point, surely, of exaltation and preciosity. Lofty-mannered and at the same time whimsical to the last Yankee limit; perfect as precision tools; and after that, entertaining and exciting reading, every page.

France, by Pierre Maillaud, with a foreword by D. W. Brogan (Oxford, $1.25), is one of the useful pocket-size series under the title "The World Today." More than a study of the collapse of France, it provides a broad and balanced study of the French people and the "intellectual and moral Hamletism" that were such essential factors in the history of the past two decades.

The Plenty of Pennsylvania, by Cornelius Weygandt (New York: Kinsey, $3.50), recalls a period of peculiar prosperity enjoyed by a large population and unenvied, for some reason, by the rest of the world. It has little or nothing to remark on the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, industrial trouble, political tyranny, or financial manipulation, though it does casually note certain matters of conflict over coal. What it mainly opens to view is an antiquarian's paradise and a folklorist's land of gold.

Art in the Western World, by David M. Robb and J. J. Garrison (Harpers, $5). A revised edition of a work that has come to be regarded by numerous authorities as standard illustrated introduction to the whole field of art in western civilization.



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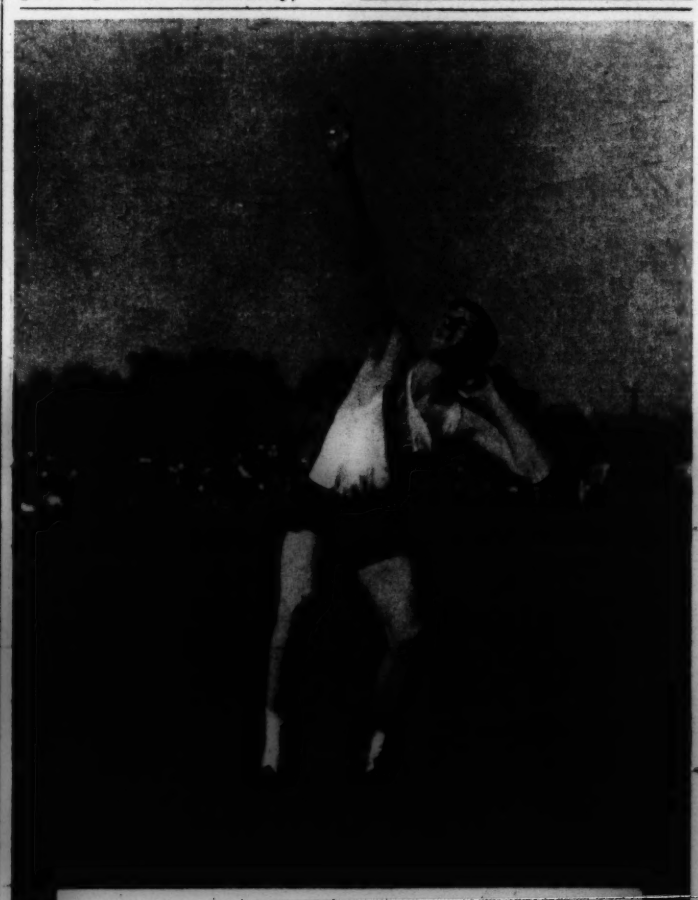

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(Continued from Page 6)

Mr. Mott, tourists will be welcome to visit the tiny islets, most of them off the beaten path, where prehistoric relics have been uncovered, secret wells and ancient cave dwellings located.

But Mu's most famous protagonist has passed on. He was Col. William Churchward, retired British army officer in the Indian Service, who wrote a series of books on Mu. He based the books on researches in the ancient temples of India, Burma, and the Himalayas. He studied under many of the oldest temple priests, and from one he learned the secret of reading ancient "Naahacal" tablets which told of the catastrophe which befell the continent of Mu in the midst of the Pacific.

His own copies of these tablets were lost on a ship at sea, he told me, but his drawings were saved and he was later able to reconstruct the whole story. Mu, like Atlantis, he said, disappeared centuries ago in a cataclysmic upheaval of fire and steam when pockets of volcanic gases upholding the continent suddenly opened up and allowed the gas to escape, dumping the land beneath the sea. The Marianas, Marquesas, Society, and Solomon Islands, as well as Hawaii and Easter Island, are all held to be relics of lost Mu.

* * *

More masterfully written, but reminiscent of Churchward's volumes, is "Ancient Britain, the Cradle of Civilization," by G. H. Cooper of San Jose, California, who calls his book "The Druid Bible." It covers lost Atlantis, the Mayans, Egypt's mysteries, the Trojan War, and the Druids of Stonehenge.

There are mathematical excursionists in the collection, too. There's David S. Beach from Bridgeport, Conn., who has run for President of the United States on an independent ticket ever since 1920. He offers new and startling taxation mathematics, proposing to raise "billions upon billions" through a single tax of 1 per cent on the gross business of every corporation or manager of business in the country. He wants all town, city, and state laws to merge into one great federal law, all difficulties to be ironed out by federal courts.

Other mathematicians would do away with our present system of counting. Most prominent are the duodecimalists, who count by the dozen, "to extend the perfect harmony that exists between the geometrical, arithmetical, and algebraic facts of math. The decimal unit of 10 parts can be divided only into two groups of fives or five groups of two," they say, "while a unit of 12 parts is divisible into 2, 3, 4, and 6 parts with four and six divisible by two and three. Further, eight is two thirds, nine is three fourths, and ten is five sixths of the dozen."

Applying this system, instead of writing a check for, say, $179.69, you would write one for "one gross, two dozen eleven dollars and five dozen nine cents." Simple? Anyway, there's one business house which writes all its checks that way.

A sure way to get some people to try something is to label it impossible. Probably that's why so many have tried to invent perpetual-motion machines, trisect the angle, or construct a square exactly equal to any given circle. All sorts of solutions have been put forth ever since the days of early Egypt, but the world of natural science is convinced it can't be done.

* * *

Most angle trisectors err by constructing three equal adjacent angles, the interior lines of which they claim "trisect" the angle formed by the exterior lines. They do, but that isn't the way the problem is laid down.

Circle squarers usually draw a square whose sides are tangent at four points to a given circle, or else go through complicated mathematics involving a multitude of triangles drawn inside the circle, whose areas added together almost equal the area of the circle, and from this sum they compute the length of the sides of their square. Of course, that isn't the problem either. I've solutions in 11 different languages, ranging in length from a letter to a 500-page illustrated volume.

Then what are you going to do with people who send in algebraic "proof" that two is equal to one? The solution is something like this, but there are other variations:

$$x=y$$
$$x^2=xy$$
$$x^2-y^2=xy-y^2$$
$$(x+y)\ (x-y)=y\ (x-y)$$
$$x+y=y$$
$$y+y=y$$
$$2=1$$

It seems to check all the way through, but there's one mistake, and most high school freshmen can detect it at once. People who try to make something equal to nothing usually end up—nowhere.

It's that desire to get something for nothing that is at the bottom of every perpetual-motion-machine project. The fact that it can't be done has been demonstrated so many times the United States Patent Office now refuses to consider such applications, much less issue patents on them.

For some of the schemes offered to the military forces these days, it might be well to have "congressional investigations," but others can be easily dismissed. One chap in Los Angeles, Chester Shuler, has a machine to capture ocean impulses due to wave motion, roll, weight of water and tide changes, changing them into usable electric energy. In order to scoop power from the ocean, Shuler uses floats attached to each of several motors hooked up in tandem, each float attached to swinging arms underwater.

* * *

"The sensitive mechanism of a few parts," he says, "transmits maximum power to each unit, where it is converted into electrical energy. Frictionless, ball-bearing ratchets allow the float to reset by weight of swinging arms, and counterbalances weight for another incoming wave. Three or five floats operate on each flywheel to produce an even flow of power."

One field in which there is likely to sprout momentous discoveries almost without warning is that of atomic physics. Dr. E. U. Condon, Westinghouse researchist, asserts that there is a "sporting chance" atomic power from uranium will someday run our factories. American, British, and German natural scientists have been tackling the project seriously for several years. There was much talk about it before the war, but since then next to nothing. Will this be a new weapon in the current war? If so, who will use it first?

The energy released by splitting uranium atoms could give a fuel 2,000,000 times as rich as coal. However, such fabulous amounts of power are given up only by U-235, which is found in only about one part of every 140 making up the bulk of uranium found in nature. The other 140 atoms, mostly U-238, are not as productive; that is, they do not yield up their energy as readily. Thus neutrons bombarding a piece of uranium to release its energy have but one chance in 140 of hitting a profitable target.

The obvious solution to this problem would be to sort out the atoms and use only U-235, but right now there is no satisfactory method of doing this.

Somewhere today there's a man with an idea or an invention so important it will change the lives of millions of people. It may not win the war or the peace after the war, but it will make a great difference in the standard of living for the next generation.

"It's My Foreman—I Left Without Cleaning My Lathe"

BETTY HUTTON, playing in Paramount's "HAPPY GO LUCKY" a Technicolor Picture, talks the situation over with her pet canary.

Something the Stars have that You can have, too...

...A canary in your home! All Hollywood has taken these feathered bits of beauty to its heart. You will, too. Inexpensive...easy to keep...a canary will more than pay his way with the cheer he brings into a home. Take up this Hollywood hobby. It's fun! And let French's Bird Seed and Biscuit help *keep* your bird a bright and happy singer!

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His uniform is khaki, hers a gingham housedress. They're both good soldiers.

We're making sheets by the hundreds of thousands for the U. S. fighting forces. But we still manage to make *some* for the Victory Gardeners at home, for now more than ever you need the extra service which Pequot extra quality assures.

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PEQUOT

PEQUOT SHEETS

Oh, For a Long Drink of Water!

HOW DOES IT FEEL to be 400 miles from a drink of water? Millions of people have never given it a thought, because others are engaged in providing them with fresh water, but it is a fact that in certain parts of the western United States and northern Mexico travelers going any considerable distance are frequently from 200 to 400 miles from a drink of water.

The longest drink of water in western America is served in Los Angeles, where the city water supply is brought a distance of more than 400 miles, from the Mono Lake Basin. Singularly, in the course of its 400-mile journey, this supply of water passes within a few minutes' ride of a mining camp, where the traveler has to pay 25 cents for enough water to take a bath.

There are considerable numbers of natives in the Yaqui Valley of northern Mexico who earn an honest, if modest, livelihood by selling drinking water to second- and third-class passengers on trains of the Southern Pacific de Mexico. Almost the first note that greets the ears of the traveler when his train stops at one of the stations south of Nogales is the throaty cry: "Agua!"

* * *

The merchant of moisture is a roughly garbed native. Across his shoulders is a crudely fashioned wooden yoke from each end of which is suspended, by bailing-wire, a five-gallon can filled with water. The purity of this can by no means be guaranteed, for the waters in some parts of Mexico, particularly those in some parts of the desert and tropical regions, are said to be good, bad, and indifferent.

As with most everything else in life, the traveler gets about what he pays for. The coast lines of Southern Pacific de Mexico provide the traveler with exactly the sort of service he is prepared to buy. If he travels first class, and rides the Pullman, he most likely drinks bottled water, but the company provides an abundance of purified water in the train's drinking fountains.

This same fountain supply is available to passengers in the chair cars, but their surrounding atmosphere is not air-conditioned, and the passengers perspire so freely they require more water than the water tanks will store between regular stops, so the passengers in these coaches, who are chiefly natives of that country, moving from place to place, are all prospective customers for the soft-drink dispenser when a train pulls in at a station.

Some of these soft-drink dispensers retail their wares from rickety wheelbarrows. Others use the wooden yoke to carry them. Still others dispense them from wire trays which will carry a dozen glasses of water or lemonade. The man with the wheelbarrow has several stacks of clean glasses, which he fills from a long-handled dipper. Occasionally one sees a vender carrying a bucket of iced coffee, into which he immerses each glass to fill it.

* * *

The range of drinks sold on the depot platforms in northern Mexico runs from clear or cloudy water to iced coffee, lemonade, orange juice, goat's milk, and a wide variety of soft drinks in bottles. The train stops are often 150 to 300 miles apart, and from one station to the next passengers riding in cars which are approximately the temperature prevailing outside the train acquire abnormal thirsts, with the result that when the train stops everyone is in the market for some sort of liquid refreshment as quickly as it can be had.

Some of the customers require several drinks to cool them off. The cost of these drinks ranges from a few centavos for ordinary agua to the customary American nickel for a bottled soft drink. The average soft-drink dispenser at the railway stations in Mexico frowns upon the idea of having his picture taken. If a snapshot is made without his consent he probably will make an effort to grab the camera and destroy the film. If he sees the photographer before the shutter snaps he will turn his back to the camera.

An interesting sight in Yaqui Valley is that of the small children and even the village's mongrel dogs, famished for a cool drink and congregated around the men who are loading huge cakes of ice from a small work car into the bunkers on top and beneath the Pullman coaches and diners, to augment the air-conditioning.

* * *

Many of these children are little girls, each carrying a small bucket, a stew kettle, an olla, a saucepan, or whatever container was most readily available when the train pulled in. The youngsters greedily grab up each sliver or chunk of ice that is chipped off to make the cakes fit into the bunkers.

When the ice has been stowed away, these sun-scorched daughters of the desert scoop up such ice as there may be upon the ground, toss it into their pots and pans, place the receptacles upon their heads, and retrace their steps homeward, to delight the entire household with a cool, refreshing drink of agua.

This scramble for ice at the railway stations through the desert country of Northern Mexico is an interesting phase of the daily life of these people. It differs from childlife in the United States only in that American railroads do not permit children to congregate at the depots and gather up the ice which otherwise would go to waste. The children have to content themselves with chasing the ice wagons all over town.

HOWARD KEGLEY

"AGUA" FROM A WHEELBARROW

A Youthful Passenger Quenches His Thirst at a Station "Stand"

. . Rationing

(Continued from Page 3)

save a touchy situation when someone with a chip on his shoulder, or in unthinking ignorance, asks a too leading question or makes a provocative remark.

At these meetings Mr. Bane always keeps physically in the background, but everyone is aware that it is Frank Bane who makes the wheels go around. He is the initiator, the organizer, and the operator. In spite of his efficient handling of mechanical details, his chief ability lies in a diplomatic guiding of action into positive and constructive chanhels, even where there are present all the elements of an unhelpful, even explosive, reaction.

When Mr. Bane is at home, not far from the University of Chicago campus, he is surrounded by motherly Mrs. Bane; a daughter, Mary Clarke, who is called just Clarke; a son, Frank; a friendly dog, usually a quartet or so of the midshipmen who crowd the university campus these days, and a dozen or so rocking chairs.

"If Frank has a hobby," says Mrs. Bane, "it's rocking in a rocking chair. We collect them, you know. When we find a friend has one, we persuade him that such things are out of date and suggest that we will be glad to take it off his hands. This, incidentally, keeps us in close touch with our friends, for after they've given up their rocking chairs they find that they are the most comfortable things to sit in, and thenceforth they come to see us as often as possible so they can once more sit in the old rocking chair."

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Ruth De Witt

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4. You'll love it for breakfast, for dinner, or for snacks! It's delicious!

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On the Beam

Where the Other Half Lives

About half the population of the world lives in Eastern Asia.

Action Desirable

To do nothing as we did in 1919 and as the isolationists now propose is a decision in favor of anarchy.—U. S. CONGRESSMAN JAMES W. FULBRIGHT of Arkansas.

Nothing New Under the Sun

All wisdom is not new wisdom and the past should be studied if the future is to be successfully encountered.—WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Page Micawber

To put one's own financial house in order is to maintain or restore one's self-respect.—EVERETT NEEDHAM CASE, President, Colgate University.

They Walk on Rubber

U. S. Quartermaster depot officers report that most combat troops now overseas are equipped with shoes with rubber soles, which are outwearing leather.

Another Kind of War Work

The man or woman who saves time or material in his or her business and daily living is contributing definitely toward winning this war.—FREDERICK W. NICHOL, International Business Machines Corporation.

College With a Ranch

Colorado College, which started its own ranching operations in 1941 to supply the dining hall, grill room, and fraternity houses with food, is now supplying all the needs of the dining tables and is on a self-supporting basis.

Cement Mixers Needed

If the United Nations of this war are to continue to be united, the time to cement that unity is now and the only cement that may work is organized world collaboration.—JOHN FOSTER DULLES.

The War Takes a Quarter

It is estimated that military and lend-lease uses will be allocated from 20 to 25 per cent of the prospective 1943 food supply, with civilians allocated from 75 to 80 per cent.—ROY F. HENDRICKSON, Director of the Food Distribution Administration.

System of General Security

The principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter should be applied to the problems of the Pacific. For it is clear that there should be established a system of general security which will be effective in these Pacific and Asiatic zones as in all other parts of the world.—DR. HERBERT V. EVATT, Australian Minister for External Affairs.

Out of the Dark Ages

There is only one logical, realistic road to lasting peace. That is the road of United Nations cooperation, first to win the war, second to maintain peace by stopping future aggression, and third to work out together the problems of international social, political, and economic relationships which, if not solved peacefully, do explode into war. Any other road leads to more wars and back into another dark age for humanity.—U. S. SENATOR JOSEPH H. BALL of Minnesota.

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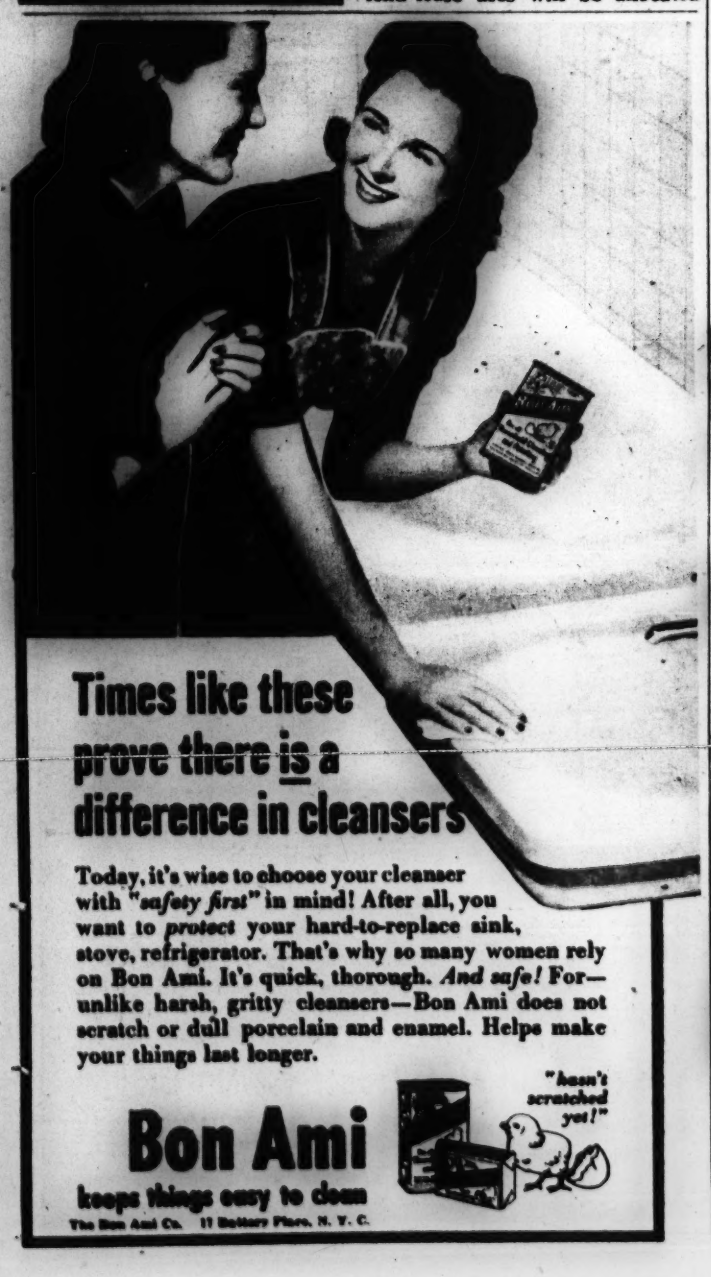
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. . Crops For the Sugar Bowl

(Continued from Page 4)

through the fields while workers, armed with pitchforks, toss the beets into them.

For several weeks during the harvest season, beet trucks roll along agricultural roads to thousands of beet dumps, where beets are weighed, stored in piles until the railroads can haul them to factories.

Now comes the revolution.

Almost as though it were created to facilitate use of machines, segmented seed was invented. Two years ago, one acre was planted experimentally. By 1942, 8,000 acres were under cultivation. This spring, farmers have planted an estimated 500,000 acres with it.

Natural beet seed balls, containing a multiple number of germs, are segmented or sheared into single germs in small, portable mills. Planted one to three inches apart, the segmented seeds send up, in a great percentage of instances, single plants. The natural seeds send up clusters.

Blocking can be done efficiently with mechanical devices on fields planted to sheared seed. They clatter noisily along, removing everything but one beet each six to eight inches.

D. J. Roach, vice-president and assistant general manager of the Great Western Sugar Company, declares: "Thinning labor can be cut in half, or, in case of an emergency, entirely eliminated by using segmented seed. . . . Records show that, on an average, less than 60 per cent as much labor was needed to thin the segmented seed as compared with standard seed."

With recent improvements of mechanical "hands" and the discovery of segmented seed, farmers and sugar beet men visualize an industry destined to expand from a "truck garden" crop, raised in patches rarely exceeding 25 acres, to large, efficient, low-cost units of 100, even 500 acres.

Beets, in themselves, are a two-fold crop: They produce sugar, and, equally as important, meat. Every scrap of a sugar beet is utilized. The green tops are harvested for winter silage. In the factory, after sugar is extracted, leftover is pulp and a carbohydrated molasses. These are each fed to livestock. Hundreds of thousands of cattle and millions of lambs annually are fattened on the feed by-products. In fact, the United States Beet Sugar Association says "it has been demonstrated that the by-products alone of an average acre of sugar beets exceed in feeding value the entire product of an average acre of corn." And wherever sugar beets are grown, dairy cattle, beef cattle, and sheep become important adjuncts to the industry.

The waste from the animals goes back to the fields as fertilizer.

So important are beets held to the farm areas where they grow that it is an axiom of the industry: "If the sugar beet were not known, it would have to be invented."

There is in the United States a fading belief that cane sugar is "purer and better" than that produced from beets. Actually, it is impossible to distinguish between the two in a pure state. Technically, each is described as $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, or sucrose. European cooking traditions have been based on beet sugar for generations. During World War I, when England's normal supply from the continent was cut off, to quiet a chorus of protests, the International Sugar Journal, published in London, said:

" . . . There still exists among many maufacturers of jam, confectionery, biscuits, condensed milk, etc., a prejudice against cane sugar. . . . It should be established, definitely and convincingly, whether or not cane sugar can be used for all sweetening purposes."

One thing is unique to the beet farmer—the method of selling beets. Before they are planted, farmers, represented by their associations, and processors, sit at conference tables to agree on a price for the new crop. Thousands of farmers in each sugar factory district anxiously await each word, for price scales vary in districts. Two things decide the pay per ton: 1, the sugar content of the beet, which averages from 14 to 20 per cent; and 2, the net return of refined sugar. Thus, it is possible for a farmer to figure his profit within a few cents per ton even while he plants the seeds.

And when the price is agreed upon, conferees returned home, the farmer starts another crop for America's sugar bowls.

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Over the Editor's Desk

THE WAR has momentarily put an end to the Micawbers. No longer do you find the Wilkinses waiting for something to turn up. What you do find is thousands of persons scattered all over the land turning up the soil, unsung heroes, doing their part in their own way to bring victory nearer. Scott had it right. He made one of his characters say: "Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping." And if you don't want to plant a tree, you can plant vegetables. There is still time, although the season has passed its beginning.

* * *

This is not a new story. But it is timely. It happened when I visited "Jim's" garden one day that his wife, Maggie, was not home. The garden was immaculate and flourishing. "There must be a lot of work in keeping a garden so trim and neat," I said, glancing over the rows of vegetables and the beds of flowers. "It's nae work at a'," replied Jim, "Maggie does it a'."

* * *

In due course will come the harvest. Even now preparations for canning are being made, ETHEL M. EATON says elsewhere in this issue, and right now an army of American housewives is busy planning to pack away a greater amount of food than ever before. On the various methods of canning, she dwells at some length, adding some useful hints.

* * *

One can hardly mention pantry shelves without thinking of ration points. Who was the man that worked out the ration system? What kind of individual is this Virginian who made the United States food conscious, and who put problems of simple arithmetic into every home and store? RALPH CESSNA gives you a word picture of him, the man who has been called the best administrator in the country yet who apparently has a knack of keeping out of the public eye.

* * *

Only the other day I saw an incident which made an indelible impression upon me. It occurred in a suburban neighborhood where three little "apple-blossoms" were sitting on a doorstep, their ages ranging from 3 to 6 years. They gurgled mightily as they sat in a row, completely blocking the doorway so that a woman friend of the family could not pass them. She addressed the tiniest in a genial fashion, asking her sweetly her name and indicating a desire to pass. The little girl's eyes lit up and, with a smile, she promptly made a corridor for the visitor to walk through. Meanwhile the tiny "apple-blossom" got to thinking, and when the visitor came out of the house and was about to step into her car the little tot delivered a speech, short, powerful, and perhaps one of the most successful on record. She said:

"I like you."

The audience was completely won over. Children have a way with them. But you can draw your own moral.

* * *

Strange as it may seem, the men HERBERT B. NICHOLS—now an Army officer but previously Natural Science Editor of this paper—likes to contact are not the world's foremost natural scientists. He has met plenty of them. The people he likes to meet are down-and-out inventors, who struggle with an idea but never seem to make it click. He has had an extensive correspondence with them, which he calls his "Wackiana Scientifica." Out of his collection of letters he gives you some of the most interesting, if impractical, inventions they have had to propose and some of the odd theories they have tried to propound.

* * *

EDMUND STEVENS, whose article on "America's Position in the Middle East," sheds new light on that theater of war, is a war correspondent of the Monitor. He has had a thrilling career. He began his work for this paper with the coverage of Russian attacks in the Baltics. He then covered the Russo-Finnish War, and the German occupation of Norway. He actually remained in Norway three days after the other reporters had left, in order to verify his material. Following the Norwegian campaign, he was sent to the Balkans, reporting the Yugoslav and Greek campaigns. Then he flew to Africa to cover the critical days of the Libyan fighting and the final days of the recapture of Ethiopia. Mr. Stevens was brought home to the United States for a much-needed rest, after which he returned to the battlefront, winding up in the front lines of General Montgomery's epic march from El Alamein to Tunisia.

* * *

The limelight has been turned so strongly on North Africa in recent times that the tendency is to forget the great importance which attaches to the Union in the south of that continent. ALICE GRANT SMITH, in her article, "South Africans Glimpse Far Horizons," shows how South Africa has, for a generation at least, been struggling to achieve unity.

* * *

What is the beet sugar industry doing in the war? Back of the fact that you will have sugar on your table tomorrow, even though it is rationed, is the story of a little-understood industry, a story which Herbert Gordon tells after an extensive study of the subject.

W. W. C.

Letters

Sing Again, Together . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I was very much interested to read Mr. Robert Lawrence Weer's article on community singing in the April 17 Magazine Section of the Monitor.

The USO has 12 well-qualified people doing training for song leading throughout the United States, the Treasury Department has or will shortly have 60 such leaders, the Army is training and using song leaders or "music advisers," and the National Federation of Music Clubs and many other organizations, such as the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., are contributing to this effort. All possible encouragement is being given by the Music Educators National Conference, mainly through the Music Educators Journal—each issue of which is full of interesting articles with information on what is being done and suggestions for promoting this project.

MARIE OLIVER, Music Secretary, Division of Community Y. W. C. A.'s.
New York.

War Is a Skill Our Sons Must Learn

Every American soldier fights with courage and self-sacrifice. But these alone do not win wars. War also demands high technical skill because it is a struggle not only of men against men, but also of machine against machine—tanks, planes, battleships. Without training in the use of these instruments of war, soldiers today are without weapons!

One weapon in this war—the airplane—calls for more personal skill than any other. And one of the most critical phases in a pilot's training is his step-by-step transition from primary trainers to combat planes. These steps cannot be abrupt, yet time demands that they be swift. Therefore, along with the relative stability and safety required in a training plane, Fairchild engineered into its trainers certain definite characteristics of the combat plane. Thus, they get a pilot ready for his second step while teaching him the first!

Fairchild training planes—primary trainers, bomber crew trainers and gunnery trainers—are being used on United Nations training fields throughout the western hemisphere. They are powered by Fairchild Ranger aircraft engines. They reflect the 20 crowded years which Fairchild engineers have devoted to "creating the plane for the purpose." The "touch of tomorrow" in Fairchild engineering indicates courage to try new things. We shall need many new things to further prosecute this war against our resourceful enemies. Fairchild has quite a number on the way—to add to those already on its record!

"ON THE BEAM"

"Each man comes to us as an individual. Somewhere in the complex pattern of his personality is a kernel of special aptitude, a nucleus of talent. He brings us this basic equipment; we teach him how to use it."

Barton K. Yount, Commanding General Flying Training Command AAF

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